

A BOON TO EXPRESSMEN

The Wells-Fargo Express Company has established a new pension system, so that in the future any man who has been in the employ of the company for six months will, in case of accident, receive a part of his pay until he recovers from his injury, and in case he is one of the old employees of the company he will receive a pension for the remainder of his life in case he is permanently disabled. There are cases also where the widow of an expressman will receive a pension for a number of years in case of accidental death of the head of the family.

LARSSEN-JOHNSON

Miss Maudie Johnson and Mr. Louis Larsen of Wausau were married in Wausau on Saturday evening, June 24th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. Larson, Rev. O. T. Roe performing the service.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Knier Johnson of this city and is a most estimable young lady, and has many friends here. They will make their home at Wausau, where the groom is employed.

SWIMMING POOL READY

A number of workmen have been at work at the swimming pool for some time past and the place is now about ready to use again, and it is expected that it will be open to the public tomorrow. Things have been fixed up in the shape of that vicinity and the place will be more attractive than ever.

GOING BACK A GENERATION

Some thoughtful person has sent us a copy of the Adams County Press of the issue of February 22, 1873. The paper contains an announcement of the establishment of the Grand Rapids Tribune, which occurred about that time. The item is as follows:

"New Paper. We have received two numbers of the Grand Rapids Tribune, a new weekly paper just started at Grand Rapids, with J. N. Brundage as publisher and localizer and Judge L. P. Powers as editor.

"The two numbers before us show that while 'Capt. Jack' has been off in the camp of the Adobies for the last few years, he has not in the meantime forgotten his tricks, but can still get up as nice looking and spiky a paper as before he took to the woods and started out Gen. Watson's braves.

"Judge Powers stepped out well in the editorial line, and altogether the Tribune ranks tip-top."

"The copy of the Press sent us is in an excellent state of preservation and from the appearance of the sheet it is apparent that they were getting up a nice paper, even in those days. The Press, by the way, was 12 years old at that time, indicating that it must have been started in 1851.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Linderman are visiting friends in this city today, being on their way to La Crosse, where they will make their home in the future. They leave for their new place of residence this evening.

LOOKING FOR RECRUITS

Although a number of the local boys have enlisted in Company A of the Second Regiment, at Marshfield, the company still lacks several of being complete and officers in charge report that the need of more recruits is very urgent. Several of the officers of the company have been active in a effort to speak to local young men on the subject, but due to the many duties connected with preparations for Camp Douglas, it has been found impossible to arrange a meeting.

There is no question but what a complete company could be formed in this city on short notice should the need be felt, and it is generally considered that local people do not appreciate the need of men at this time. However, the Marshfield company still has room for a number of young men and should any be desirous of getting into the company they should report to Capt. Leo H. Schenckhofen at the Armory at Marshfield, between 11 and 12 a. m. and 8 and 8:30 p. m.

RAISE COMPANY FUND

Headed by Hon. W. D. Connor, the business men and citizens of Marshfield have raised a fund of over \$3,000 for the support of the militia members' families during their absence at Camp Douglas and at the border should they be called. Mr. Connor has assured the families that they will be taken care of until the boys return.

Legal Blanks for sale at this office

EAGLE CONVENTION WAS A BIG AFFAIR

While the Eagles said that they were going to have a big crowd at their convention it was evident that they knew what they were talking about, for there was a big crowd. Everybody seemed to be out to have a good time, and judging from the expressions that were indulged in by the visitors both during the convention and after it was all over, the time was all they expected. Many expressed the opinion that this was the best state convention that had ever been held by the order, and they were not slow in saying the Grand Rapids was an ideal city in which to hold a meeting of this kind.

It was evident on Thursday morning that there was going to be something doing on that day, as every train that came in seemed to be loaded with delegates. The city was crowded, and the local band was kept busy all morning meeting the different delegations and conducting them to headquarters. In all there were ten bands in attendance, and for anybody who likes brass music it was certainly a gala day and nearly everybody in town seemed to like it. The only place that did not bring as many for the big day was Marshfield, their quota having been curtailed by the call to arms of the militia company and the Second Regiment band, it being figured that this circumstance kept away fully 100 people from that city, notwithstanding the fact that the made first prize in the parade.

The parade was a most successful one, and it is no exaggeration to say that it was the biggest thing of the kind ever seen in this part of the country. The entire city was pretty well covered by the parade and the people of Grand Rapids were out in force to see it. The prizes were awarded for the parade as follows: Wausau won first for having the largest number in line, having 178 members and 21 in the band. Wausau received \$150. The second prize of \$100 for the best appearance in the line of march. Marshfield received third prize for having second largest number in the parade, having 136 and 40 in the band. Merrill received fourth money for second best appearance. The Merrill boys received \$50. Racine won fifth prize being the merle having the largest number in uniform. La Crosse won sixth prize of \$50 for having the largest percentage of uniformed members in the parade.

Each of the following received special prizes of \$5. Arnold Hutons of Milwaukee won the most parade, 8 feet 4 1/2 inches, shortest man was Jack Thana, Kenosha, the tallest man Wm. A. Schaefer, Cuba City, and the leanest man was Nick Ziemer of Marshfield.

There were a total of 1,200 marchers in the big parade. The judges were Mayor E. W. Ellis, Geo. W. Mead, and Otto Roenigk assisted by James Glennon, Dr. C. T. Foote and Frank Walsh.

The boys had a lot of fun while here and indulged in more or less horse play, but everybody remarked that it was a most orderly affair from start to finish, and it was really a surprise that everything went off so smoothly. Those having the matter in charge are entitled to a whole lot of credit for the manner in which they managed the whole affair, and it is the opinion of many that the Matthews ought to have a little more thanks than some of the others for the hard licks he put in during the entire convention. If Bob enjoys real hard work, he must have had an unusually good time while the boys were here.

During Thursday evening Prof. Bliss and his band from Merrill gave a concert at the band stand on the east side. They played some good music and handled it in a masterly manner, and it was evident to all that Mr. Bliss has a good band. The Milwaukee band serenaded Mayor Ellis during the morning. This was also one of the good bands in attendance, and when it comes to brass bands, the local aggregation has nothing to be ashamed of. They had forty men in line and played almost continuously the whole day, and received many favorable compliments.

It is no more than just to the weather man to state that the Eagles were favored with a rather dour day and everything was lovely. The dancing on the pavement of the market square on Wednesday evening would have proven quite an attractive feature had it been possible to keep the crowd from encroaching on the space where it was intended to do the dancing, but there was room for everything but the dancers. However, as everybody seemed to be having just as good a time as they could, the band did not make much difference whether they could dance or not. The dance in the Amusement hall on Thursday evening was also a jam, and dancing must have been a doubtful pleasure. The business meeting of the convention was held on Friday morning and the following officers were elected:

President—C. W. Hathaway, Beaver Dam. Vice President—M. H. Nisen, Kaukauna. Secretary—O. A. Dittman, La Crosse. Treasurer—R. S. Bloedorn, Antigo. Trustees—R. J. Strauss, of Marshfield, R. A. Chellis of Wausau, and C. A. Kraft of Madison.

At the competitive exemplification of the ritual held on Friday the first prize of \$75 was given to Kenosha and the second prize of \$50 was awarded to Wausau. The next convention will be held at Racine.

Members of the State Aerie of Eagles passed the following resolutions at the final session of the convention which indicates that they were very favorably impressed with the treatment and courtesy extended them:

"Whereas, the kind, cheerful and friendly welcome extended to us by Hon. E. W. Ellis, mayor, at the opening of this convention, and which was so generously endorsed by the citizens of Grand Rapids and through whose generosity we were afforded the grand opportunity of seeing many miles of the beautiful scenery along the banks of the Wisconsin river, well may it be called the Rhine of Wisconsin, and also to become acquainted with the industries of their beautiful city, and

Whereas, we take with us on our departing the fondest recollection and memory of their kindness and generosity which was extended not only from their hearts, but from the heart of the state, it shall be our pleasure to circulate their praise, through all the veins and arteries of the state, and whereas the press of this city, by the free and liberal use of its columns in advertising and publishing the daily proceedings of the convention, did much towards its success, and

Whereas, the respective officers and committees of Wisconsin Aerie No. 373 through their untiring energy and zeal for the past year, we have crowned this convention with success, now

Therefore, be it Resolved, that a rising vote of thanks be extended to the Hon. E. W. Ellis, Mayor, the citizens of Grand Rapids, and the Aerie of Grand Rapids, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded by the Secretary to the Hon. E. W. Ellis, Mayor, and be given to the press for publication.

AGED COUPLE GET MONEY BACK ON FAKE LAND DEAL

Stevens Point Journal.—Judge Park has just rendered a decision in which M. L. Ginsburg was the plaintiff and A. Silver, Anna Silver, Theophrastus Murray, and Jacob Murray and Jacob Ginsburg, defendants. The action was of great importance to Mr. and Mrs. Murray, two of the defendants.

In 1913 Theophrastus Murray of Fond du Lac, who was then seventy years of age, relied on the signature of M. L. Ginsburg, a man of about 40, to buy a lot in Fond du Lac worth approximately \$1500 and an equity in some Crystal Lake, Sheboygan county property, worth approximately \$1,000. Mr. L. Ginsburg, for a farm in the town of Wauwatosa, this county, which farm Jacob Ginsburg, A. Silver and M. L. Ginsburg represented to Mr. Murray as worth \$5,000 and \$7,000, and on June 15, 1913, Mr. L. Ginsburg, who is son of Jacob Ginsburg, and A. Silver, who proved to be a son in law of Jacob Ginsburg, and asked that the mortgage be cancelled and for personal judgment against M. L. Ginsburg, A. Silver and Jacob Ginsburg.

In his decision Judge Park finds that M. L. Ginsburg, A. Silver and Jacob Ginsburg fraudulently conspired to cheat and defraud Mr. and Mrs. Murray and that the Murphys gave to the equities their property worth approximately \$2,500 for a farm worth \$2,400, upon which there was a fraudulent mortgage of \$3,000. It was also found that the equities given to the Murphys fully equal the value of the property in the town of Grant and therefore the mortgage was ordered cancelled and that the Murphys should have judgment for their costs and disbursements.

The decision is a very important one in far as the Murphys are concerned for they were left absolutely destitute of any means and were dependent on friends and relatives. They now have the Portage county farm free of incumbrances. The farm is worth about \$2400.

ZEAMAN-HAFFERMAN

Mrs. Clara Zeaman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Zeaman of the town of Sigel, and Mr. Albert Hafferman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hafferman of Sigel, were married this morning, June 28th, at 9:30 at the German Lutheran church in the town of Sigel, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Gelselmann.

The bride was attended by Misses Irene Bantz, Marie Zeaman while Roland Kleve and Mike Cepress were the groomsmen.

After the ceremony a wedding dinner was served to a large number of relatives and friends at the home of the bride's parents, which was followed by dancing in the afternoon and evening.

Both of the young people have many friends in this section who will unite with the Tribune in extending congratulations. They will make their home in this city where the groom holds a good position.

FLICK-CORNER

Miss Anna Flick and Edward Corner, both of the town of Rudolph, were married this morning at 9 o'clock at the Catholic church in Rudolph, Rev. Van Sever officiating. The bride was attended by her sisters from prominent families and the groomsmen of Rudolph are popular young people of the town. A big reception and dance is being held at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Flick.

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ENTERTAINMENT FOR SCHOOL

An entertainment will be given at Daly's Theater on Thursday evening for the benefit of St. Peter and Paul parochial school, and there is no question but what there will be a big turnout. A varied program has been prepared for the occasion, which is as follows:

Male Quartet—The Slumbering Sea, Dramatic—King Arthur and the Knights of the Roundtable. By children Solo—Who Knows, Mrs. N. A. Keemer Spanish Dance. Miss Louise Bounding Hart—Director. Japan Song and Dance. Twelve Little Girls Clog Dance. Robert Nash The Little Rebel. Miss Margaret Hagan Dramatic—Miss Mary Quite Contrary Gives a Grand Day Indian Song and Dance. Goddess of Liberty—Helen Conway and twelve attendants.

Miss Margaret Hagan and Mr. George Wakely, both of this city, were married at 4:30 o'clock Monday morning at St. Peter and Paul parochial school, Rev. Wm. Redding performing the service. The bride was accompanied by Miss Pauline Whelan and Mike Cepress as bridesmaid and groomsmen. Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents, and the newly-weds took the early Northwestern train for Chicago where they will spend a week on their wedding tour, and upon their return will make their home in this city.

Both of these young people are well and favorably known in this city, the bride being the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Whelan Sr., while the groom is employed at the Consolidated mill as electrician. The Tribune unites with their many friends in extending congratulations.

ARE NOT INTERESTED

Several of our merchants have been interviewed since the convention on the subject of a Fourth of July celebration, and the most of them do not seem to be particularly interested in the matter. The general opinion seems to be that we have had the convention, and that we need for one summer. Then there will be a circus here on the 3rd of July, which always brings in a large number of people, and for which the merchants generally give their help a matter of course, so there is nothing particularly interesting in making another day of it so soon.

GRAND RAPIDS TRIMMS WAUSAU

The Grand Rapids baseball team won their seventh straight game on Sunday by defeating the Wausau Lumberjacks by score of 9 to 2. The Wausau boys were at no time in the game able to get on base, although a first-class variety of ball was played on both sides. Jimmy Devine of the locals struck out 13 Wausau men and allowed 7 hits, while Grand Rapids got 13 hits and but 5 men out. The Stevens Point team are booked for Sunday, and as they are putting up a good game this year it is expected that the score will be a close one.

INSTALL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

Messrs. Seifert and Reynolds of the railway commission spent several days in this city last week installing an accounting system in the electric and water office. It had been the intention to adopt a system of this sort for some time past but owing to a pressure of business it was impossible to do so.

It is stated that fully 90 per cent of the municipal plants of the state are now operating under the system that has been installed here and the plan has been found satisfactory in every respect.

MAY GET CONTRACT

Judging by the nature of the bids submitted for the erection of a Manual Training building to be used in connection with the Superior Normal, the Weinberg Construction Company of this city is probably the company that will put up the building. Mr. Weinberg's bid was for \$60,575, the next lowest bidder going about \$600 above this. Mr. Weinberg is at Lake Michigan, which, where he will bid on a new school to cost in the neighborhood of \$135,000.

WILL MOVE BAND STAND.

Ben Hansen has interested himself in the matter of moving the west side band stand to the river bank, and if Ben takes hold of the matter, there is no question but what it will be done. Ben admits that the band stand is now in a very poor state, and that the change would be a good one for everybody concerned.

SOME FINE VIEWS

S. H. Smart received 24 fine views of scenes along the Mexican border on Monday from his brother-in-law, A. L. Parker, who is station agent for the Southern Pacific at Longfellow, Texas. They are very interesting and Mr. Smart will be pleased to show them to his friends.

WILL ASK FOR LICENSES

A special meeting of the city council will be held on Friday evening for the purpose of acting on applications for saloon licenses. There are 25 applications and it is expected that all of them will be granted.

BAND CONCERT TONIGHT

Owing to the fact that there will be a school benefit at the opera house tomorrow night the band concert will be held this Wednesday evening, at the east side band stand.

CELEBRATE AT NEKOOSA.

Grand Rapids and Nekoosa will celebrate the Fourth at Nekoosa. Music all day by the Grand Rapids Band. See band bills for program, races and prizes.

Mrs. Frank Wippl of Altdorf was among the business callers at the Tribune office this morning while in the city on business.

PRIZES AWARDED IN COUNTY CONTESTS

Along in connection with the graduation exercises held in this city by the Rural and Graded schools of the county, there was a Manual Training and Sewing contest, the students of the rural schools being the contestants. The work of both the boys and girls in this affair was remarkably neat and well executed, showing that the rural students are being afforded just as careful instruction along these lines as any city children enjoy. After a careful selection the judges awarded the following prizes in the Sewing Contest:

1st, Beulah Abrams, District 4, Port Edwards; 2nd, Gertrude Downing, Dist. 1, Dexter; 3rd, Maries Schultz, Dist. 3, Sigel. 1st, Sewing Race.

1st, Anna Hansen, Dist. 1, Dexter; 2nd, Alma Singstock, Dist. 1, Richfield; 3rd, Dorothy Trachte, Dist. 1, Richfield.

1st, Mending Garment patched with bismarck patch. Pair of Stockings darned. 1st, Anna Hansen, Dist. 1, Dexter; 2nd, Anna Hansen, Dist. 1, Dexter; 3rd, Dorothy Trachte, Dist. 1, Richfield.

1st, Mabel Hendrickson, Dist. 6, Sigel; 2nd, Lillian Kellerman, Dist. 2, Wood; 3rd, Jane Wykowski, Dist. 1, Sigel.

1st, Signe Anderson, Dist. 6, Sigel; 2nd, Anna Mae Hiles, Dist. 1, Dexter; 3rd, Lillian Hendrickson, Dist. 6, Sigel.

1st, Dorothy Trachte, Dist. 1, Richfield; 2nd, Caroline Peterson, Dist. 1, Lincoln; 3rd, Minnie Gadsden, Dist. 5, Richfield.

1st, Edna Mae Hiles, Dist. 1, Dexter; 2nd, Anna Hansen, Dist. 1, Dexter; 3rd, Dorothy Trachte, Dist. 1, Richfield.

1st, Julia Downing, Dist. 1, Dexter; 2nd, Anna Hansen, Dist. 1, Dexter; 3rd, Dorothy Trachte, Dist. 1, Richfield.

1st, Polle Adam, Dist. 6, Sigel. The first prizes were One Week's Scholarship at the Wood County Normal school, silver medal; third prize, silver medal.

In the contest of School Exhibits, Dist. No. 1 of Dexter took first prize of \$3; in the general county sewing contest Nettie McLean of Nekoosa was first.

In the Manual Training contest the judges, Prof. F. V. Powell of Nekoosa and W. A. Sprise, awarded the following prizes:

1st, Frank Meunier, Jr., Dist. 4, Seneca; 2nd, Edna Hiles, Dist. 6, Lincoln; 3rd, Alvin Duvalde, Dist. 1, Lincoln.

1st and 2nd prizes are One Week's Scholarship in Wood County Agricultural school, Grand Rapids; 3rd prize, gold medal.

1st, Dist. No. 3, Marshfield, Laurella Heinz, teacher; 2nd, Dist. 1, Sigel, Nellie Hamlin, teacher. First prize \$3; second prize \$2.

1st, Towell Roller, Edward McLaughlin, Pittsville, 8th grade; 2nd, Bird House, Charles Underberg, Dist. 3, Marshfield; 3rd, Bird House, Edward Schroeder, Dist. 3, Marshfield.

1st prize \$1.50; 2nd, \$1.00, 3rd, 50c. General County Manual Training Contest.

Judges were Prof. F. V. Powell, Nekoosa, P. N. Christensen, Marshfield, and Prof. W. W. Clark, Grand Rapids.

DEATH OF MRS. LANSDOWNE

The people of Grand Rapids were shocked on Friday when word was received in this city announcing the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Lansdowne, which had occurred at her home in Cleveland, Ohio, that morning. Mrs. Lansdowne had been enjoying her usual good health, and her parents had heard from her only a short time before her death. She was enjoying good health.

Communication was established later with Cleveland by telephone and it was learned that Mrs. Lansdowne had suffered from an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, following a light cold, and that the rheumatism had extended to her heart and caused her death.

Mrs. Lansdowne was the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Kinnon, and was born in this city on the 22d day of May, 1888, and was therefore 28 years, one month and one day old at the time of her death. She had made her home in this city for her life with the exception of the time when she was away from school and her sunny disposition made her a general favorite among those who knew her. She was married in this city on May 27, 1912, to Lieut. Zachariah Lansdowne, and since her marriage had made her home in the east. Besides her husband she is survived by a son about one year old.

The funeral was held in this city on Sunday from St. John's Episcopal church, Rev. Father Rodolph conducting the services. The death of Mrs. Lansdowne is one of the saddest events that has occurred in this city since the death of her parents and her sorrowing friends and relatives are deeply grieved by the loss of this young lady of the community in their affliction.

BASKET PICNIC ON ISLAND THURSDAY

This picnic is for all persons, not children, who are local residents, or who are interested in outings and in outdoor life. This year covers all persons. This is an adjourned meeting from the one held under the Automobile Association name on the 10th of this month.

We want all grown people who are interested in this development work at Lake Bron and the awakening of an interest in the beauties of our town as a place to enjoy outdoor life under the most favorable conditions. We will have plenty of boats and the big barge at Lake Bron dock, near the James Lee House on Thursday afternoon, and this week from four until six o'clock.

The entertainment will be in the form of a basket picnic with each person bringing their own basket, a spoon and cup. We to furnish the coffee and the first one. We are sorry your adoption articles of organization of the Automobile and Outing Association with its several organization committees and outline its scope.

The picnic will be at the same place as the last one. We are sorry that we can't take care of the picnic, but expect soon to have a ferry running to the Big Island and then they can come. The picnic will occur at 5:30 p. m. We will hold a business meeting, will follow immediately. We will get you back to the dock long before dark.

T. A. Taylor, Temporary Chairman. The following is in substance a copy of the report to be made by the committee for adoption on Thursday afternoon at the basket picnic at Lake Bron Club.

Name—The Automobile and Outing Association. Object as given in the original call. To promote and maintain a local organization, composed of persons owning and interested in the use of motor vehicles, motor boats and boating and outdoor life.

Dues—\$2 per year for owners of automobiles and motor boats and \$1 for owners of motorcycles and rowboats; row boats using outboard classed as rowboats.

Officers—President, vice-president and secretary-treasurer. Board of Directors of 10—Six men and four women.

Judicial Committee, 3. Good Roads, 10. Publicity, 5. Finance, 3. Lake Improvement Committee, 5. Each member of this is chairman of some subcommittee, such as Safety, Docks and Landings, Boats and Motor Cars, Fire, Landscaping, Historical Committee, Membership Committee, 7; Entertainment Committee, 10.

WYMAN-NATWICK

Charles Natwick of this city and Miss Isabelle Wyman of Oshkosh were married this morning at the home of the bride's mother in Oshkosh. Rev. Greenwood officiating, performing the ceremony that made them man and wife. They left the same day on their wedding trip thru the east, and expect to spend about two weeks, visiting at Chicago, Washington, Baltimore and New York City.

The bride is the daughter of Mrs. A. G. Wyman of Oshkosh, and is well known in this city, having taught in our public schools for a number of years, and is a most estimable young lady and has many friends here. The groom is a product of Wood County who has lived here practically all his life, and who has many friends in this city and vicinity. For a number of years past he has occupied the position of assistant postmaster, a position which he has filled in a most acceptable manner. The Tribune unites with their many friends in wishing them a long life of happiness.

BLODGETT BUILTS NEW PLANT

A poultry house is the latest addition to the Blodgett interests at Marshfield, the construction of which has been started. It will consist of a poultry slaughtering plant and will also include a cold storage plant. The plant is now being built on a large portion of whom will be picked, expert men who will come from Iowa. The plant will require thousands of chickens to keep it busy. Upon receipt of the fowls they will be placed in feeding pens and fed until ready for slaughter. They will then be picked, chilled and packed ready for the wholesale houses of the country.

The income tax may be a blessing in disguise. Some folks ain't bothering us any more bragging about their income.

SPECIALS IN WASH SUITINGS

29 inch Sport Stripes, per yard.....	19c	65c Bedford Cords and linen suitings per yd.50c	
36 inch Sport Stripes, per yard.....	25c	In Copenhagen, Old Rose, Lavender, Green, Tan and White	
36 inch Sport Stripe Silk, per yard.....	50c	15 to 25c White Dotted Swiss, per yard.....	10c
36 inch white Bedford Cords, per yard.....	35 and 25c	Fancy Suitings in white, blue, tan, pink and red.	

We have your size now in Short Silk Gloves, white, black and colors.....50c to 75c

Creme De Chine Waists, white, black and colors at 20 Per Cent Off

W. C. WEISEL

GRAND FOURTH of JULY

DANCE

at the PAVILION

TUESDAY, JULY 4th

Music by the Ellis Orchestra

Everybody welcome to attend

Dance Tickets 50 Cents

Ladies and Spectators Free - Refreshments

Dancing From 8 to 2 Half Hour Car Service

Grand Rapids Street Railroad Company

WAR OR PEACE IS PUT UP TO MEXICAN CHIEF

Carranza is Severely Castigated
in Note by President Wilson.

WARNS OF DRASTIC ACTION

"Gravest Consequences Will Follow"
If First Chief Carries Out His
Threat to Attack—Troops will
Stay in Mexico.

Washington—Imputing bad faith, broken promises and failure to discharge the obligations of sovereignty implied when the government recognized the de facto government of Carranza, President Wilson in his reply to Carranza puts the question of war or peace with Mexico.

In effect the document charges Carranza with protecting rather than seeking to punish the bandits who have murdered American citizens on American and Mexican soil and concludes with the warning that if the Carranza threat to have "recourse to arms" if the American troops are not withdrawn from Mexico is carried out, "it will lead to the gravest consequences."

Is It Backdown or War?
It is the opinion of the highest officials of this government that the effect of the note to Carranza will be either to cause a complete backdown by the de facto government of Mexico to the de facto government of Mexico or to precipitate hostilities at an early date.

The government of the United States has viewed with deep concern and increasing disappointment the progress of the revolution in Mexico. American capital and enterprise have been destroyed or rendered non-productive. The lives of Americans have not only been sacrificed; but also have been permitted to roam at will, and robbery and murder have gone unpunished.

Says Murderers Are Protected.
Incursions have been made into American territory, depredations and murders have taken place on American soil. American garrisons have been attacked at night and American soldiers killed and their property and horses stolen. American ranches have been raided and American trains wrecked and plundered, murders "characterized by ruthless brutality and uncivilized acts of mutilation" have been perpetrated. Representations have been made to stop these depredations to no effect. Towns in northern Mexico have not only harbored the perpetrators, but "so far as the indifference of the de facto government goes that some of these leaders have received not only the protection of the Mexican government, but encouragement and aid as well."

The note enumerates nine raids last September as typical, recites in detail the successive steps taken to prevent the attack on the Cusi mining property which culminated in the "Santa Ysabel massacre" and the subsequent pursuit of the bandits which, to date, has resulted in the capture of only one bandit by the Mexican government.

Allowed Villa to Escape.
Taking up the operations of Villa, the note charges that Villa was permitted to remain for several days in the city of Cusi unharmed, that his progress toward the American border was unimpeded by a single Carranza soldier, culminating in the attack on Columbus. The note charges that no effort was made by Carranza to stop Villa's flight, although, in his retreat he passed within sight of the Carranza garrison at Casas Grandes.

Declaring that this government had no recourse but to run Villa down, the note charges that the "co-operation or assistance in the field" which General Carranza promised the punitive expedition has never been forthcoming. It charges that the Carranza soldiers, in an attack on United States troops at Parral, "arrayed themselves on the side of outlawry because in effect the protectors of Villa and his band."

The next indictment of Carranza lies in the charge that his attempt to block the American expedition by negotiation was directed "to the form and nature of the agreement rather than the practical object," that his sole endeavor was "to impede the progress of the American troops rather than to place obstacles in the way of the escape of the outlaws."

Mr. Lansing charges that nowhere in the memorandum drawn by General Obregon and General Scott will the Mexican government find justification for its charge that General Scott promised the withdrawal of American troops except upon conditions not yet fulfilled; that nowhere did General Funston promise that no more punitive expeditions would invade Mexico.

Lightning in Tailor's Arm.
Fosteria, O.—Never again will Joseph Gabriel, tailor, cut his cloth with shears during a storm. While holding a shears in his hand lightning traveled down an electric wire into the tailor shop and on down Mr. Gabriel's arm through the shears, sending sparks from the ends of his fingers. While not injured, he was badly stunned.

Same Grocer.
Redd—Who gave you that cigar you're smoking?

HOT JABS FROM NOTE OF U. S. TO CARRANZA

In these attacks (on specified American towns) on American territory Carranza adherents, and even Carranza soldiers, took part in the looting, burning and killing.

Since these attacks leaders of the bandits, well known to both the Mexican civil and military authorities, as well as to American officers, have been enjoying with impunity the liberty of the towns of northern Mexico.

On January 10 a train was stopped by Villa bandits and 18 of the American party were stripped of their clothing and shot in cold blood, in what is now known as the "Santa Ysabel massacre."

Within a month after this barbarous slaughter of inoffensive Americans it was notorious that Villa was operating within twenty miles of Cuernavaca, and publicly stated that his purpose was to destroy American lives and property.

After murdering, burning and plundering Villa and his bandits, fleeing south, passed within sight of the Carranza military post at Casas Grandes, and no effort was made to stop him by the officers and garrison of the de facto government stationed there.

While this government would deeply regret such a result, it cannot recede from its settled determination to maintain its national rights and to perform its full duty in preventing further invasions of the territory of the United States and in removing the peril which Americans along the international boundary have borne so long with patience and forbearance.

I am reluctant to be forced to the conclusion which might be drawn from the circumstances, that the de facto government, in spite of the crimes committed and the sinister designs of Villa and his followers, did not and does not now intend or desire that these outlaws should be captured, destroyed or dispersed by American troops or, at the request of this government, by Mexican troops.

If a denial is needed that this government has had ulterior and improper motives in its diplomatic representations, or has countenanced the activities of American sympathizers and the American press opposed to the de facto government, I am glad to emphasize that to deny it, it is, however, a matter of common knowledge that the Mexican press in the United States is endeavoring to inflame the two peoples against each other and to force the two countries into hostilities.

and this count concludes with the charge that the Mexican government itself refused to ratify the agreement reached, thereby inferentially proving its own charges unfounded.

The promises of Carranza to redistribute his troops and to punish bandits has been so badly kept that this government has been forced to the "reasonable" conclusion that the de facto government did not, and does not now, intend or desire that these outlaws should be captured, destroyed or dispersed by American troops or, at the request of this government, by Mexican troops.

The note accepts the statement of Carranza that he gave orders to General Obregon to notify this government that no further punitive expeditions would be permitted to enter Mexico unopposed, but denies that Obregon ever delivered the ultimatum.

Carranza's charge that this government has not acted in good faith toward the de facto government in Mexico, but has hindered it in a restoration of order in Mexico is not only denied, but evidence is offered in support of the faith of the de facto government in all its recent dealings with this government. The announcement is made that until subordinate commanders of the Mexican government cease to "menace American troops" at their commands and co-operate with them in good faith this government "will not permit munitions of war or machinery for their manufacture to be exported from this country to Mexico."

Admitting that the punitive expedition crossed into Mexico "without notice to or the consent of the Mexican government," this government reiterates its good faith in the promises made in connection with that expedition, cites at length numerous instances of bad faith on the part of Mexico in action and negotiations since the arrival of the expedition and the simultaneous growth of anarchy throughout Chihuahua, and asserts that it will neither withdraw the army nor "prevent its entry again" into Mexico "to protect American lives and homes—safeguards which General Carranza thought internationally obligated to supply, is manifestly unable or unwilling to give."

The charge is conveyed to Carranza that by reason of his attitude toward bandits he is not discharging Mexico's duty toward the protection of life and property, "and governments neglecting or failing to perform it are not worthy of the name." It also asserts that if reasonable excuse exists for Mexico's failure to discharge this obligation, it thereby "makes stronger the duty of the United States."

In conclusion the note declines the Mexican invitation to withdraw American troops for the reasons given, invites Mexico to assume and exercise the responsibility which this government now feels compelled to assume, but adds that if Mexico persists in ignoring this obligation or undertakes to repel or hinder the American punitive expedition by attacks, only "the gravest consequences" will ensue.

STRENGTH OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

State and Territory.	Infantry	Cavalry	Artillery	Signal Corps	Engineers	Medical	Other	Total
Alabama	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
Arizona	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
Arkansas	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
California	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
Colorado	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
Connecticut	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
Delaware	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
District of Columbia	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
Florida	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
Georgia	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
Hawaii	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
Idaho	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
Illinois	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
Indiana	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
Iowa	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
Kansas	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
Kentucky	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
Louisiana	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
Maine	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
Maryland	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
Massachusetts	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
Michigan	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
Minnesota	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
Mississippi	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
Missouri	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
Montana	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
Nebraska	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
Nevada	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
New Hampshire	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
New Jersey	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
New Mexico	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
New York	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
North Carolina	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
North Dakota	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
Ohio	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
Oklahoma	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
Oregon	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
Rhode Island	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
South Carolina	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
South Dakota	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
Tennessee	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
Texas	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
Vermont	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
Virginia	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
Washington	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
West Virginia	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
Wisconsin	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
Wyoming	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
Total	1,538	1,578	1,503	1,216	1,216	1,216	1,216	12,208

HOW THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICAN ARMIES LINE UP

Along Border.	In Mexico.
Douglas	2,500
Columbus	2,500
El Paso	3,500
Rio Grande	1,500
Presidio	1,000
Laredo	10,000
Brownsville	9,000
San Antonio	4,500
Total	34,500

These men are stretched along a front of 1,800 miles. This makes the line average nineteen men to the mile.

Organized National Guard of the United States (mobilized) 145,000

In Sonora under Calles 12,000

In Chihuahua facing Pershing's front 40,000

At other points along border 15,000

Total 67,000

Condition of the National Guard in the Various States.

According to the latest war department records, the condition of the National Guard is as follows:

Alabama—Medical department, good; field artillery, very good; infantry, good and very good by companies.

Arizona—Medical department, good; infantry, fair and poor by companies.

Arkansas—First Infantry Companies B, D, F and K, poor; others good or fair.

California—Medical department, good; cavalry, fair; field artillery, very good; coast artillery, good and fair by companies.

Colorado—Medical department, good; coast artillery, good and fair by companies.

Connecticut—Medical department, very good; cavalry, good and excellent; field artillery, very good; coast artillery, good and very good by companies.

District of Columbia—Medical department, excellent; signal corps, fair; infantry, fair, good and excellent by companies.

Florida—Infantry, very good and good.

good; infantry, excellent, good and fair by companies.

New Hampshire—Medical department, fair; cavalry, fair; field artillery, good; coast artillery, good; infantry, excellent and very good.

New Jersey—Medical department, very good; cavalry, good; artillery, very good; infantry, fair to good.

New Mexico—Medical department, good; artillery, excellent; infantry, very good and good.

THE CALL TO ARMS

The militia of all the states were called to the colors in the following statement addressed to the governors of the various states by Secretary of War Baker:

"Having in view the possibility of further aggression upon the territory of the United States and the necessity for the proper protection of that frontier, the president has thought proper to exercise the authority vested in him by the Constitution and the laws and call out the organized militia and the National Guard necessary for that purpose."

"I am in consequence, instructed by the president to call into the service of the United States through you, the following units of the organized militia and the National Guard of the state of . . . which at the state mobilization point . . . for at the place to be designated to you by the commanding general, eastern department."

Over 1,000 Enlistments.
Gen. Holway says more than 1,000 men have enlisted in the state since the call. "The number of men now in state service exceeds 4,000. Five hundred have written him offering their services. Several doctors have volunteered. Dr. Schwartz, Humbert, Wis., didn't want to come as a doctor, but enlisted as a private in Company A. Third regiment. Gen. Holway may transfer him to the medical corps."

Few of the men seemed to regard the situation as serious. Their faces beamed with smiles as they marched into the big reservation, the finest military maneuver grounds owned by any state in the Union. The detouring of the troops was observed by thousands of spectators, who came from nearby towns and villages. A troop train steamed into the station every twenty minutes.

Proclamation by Governor.
Madison—in response to the call of President Wilson for the mobilization of all national guard troops in the United States for possible service on the border of Mexico, Gov. B. L. Philipp issued a proclamation calling upon the Wisconsin militia to gather at Camp Douglas. The proclamation was signed by the governor in a Milwaukee hospital, where he recently underwent an operation for appendicitis. It reads as follows:

"In case any regiment, battalion or squadron, now recognized as such, contains an insufficient number of organizations to enable it to conform to the federal service, the organizations necessary to complete such units may be moved to mobilization camp and there inspected under orders of the department commander to determine fitness for recognition as organized by the war department."

"Circular 19, division of militia affairs, 1914, prescribes the organizations desired from each state as part of the local tactical division, and only these organizations will be accepted into service."

EVENTS LEADING TO MEXICAN CRISIS

The following brief chronology constitutes the highlights in the political history of Mexico, starting with the Madero revolution against President Porfirio Diaz, November 18, 1910, culminating in the present crisis, as follows:

1910.
NOV. 23—Francisco I. Madero proclaims himself provisional president, and two days later Diaz resigns, sailing with his family for Europe May 31.

1912.
OCT. 16—Second revolution started under General Felix Diaz. Two weeks later he is captured by federal troops and uprising apparently crushed.

1913.
FEB. 21—Third revolution takes place and Victoriano Huerta proclaimed provisional president. Gustavo Madero executed.

4,500 WISCONSIN TROOPS MOBILIZE

NATIONAL GUARD OF STATE IS READY FOR SERVICE ON MEXICAN BORDER.

EXPECT AN EARLY SUMMONS

Gathering of Troops at Camp Douglas is Great Military Demonstration—Must Re-Enlist to Cross Border.

Camp Douglas, Wis., June 23.—The greatest military demonstration in Wisconsin since 1861 occurred on Thursday, when over 4,500 Wisconsin National guardsmen mobilized upon orders of the President.

Thousands of people swamped railroad platforms and filled the railroad yards in forty miles to bid the militia farewell. Practically every citizen came into camp with the maximum peace strength, and many are near the war strength of 150.

That the adjutant general anticipates an early summons, calling his men to the Mexican border, was indicated by the absence of tent floors. The entire brigade will sleep on straw-filled ticks laid on the ground. These usually are laid on a wood floor or on cots. Recruiting officers have been left in all home stations to examine and enlist volunteers.

The Wisconsin National guard are three machine companies—one to each regiment and each equipped with ten machine guns. These guns are carried by mules. They are set on one-foot tripods and fire shells of 30-caliber shells, containing thirty cartridges in 2.14 seconds. They average 600 to 800 shells per minute, each shell capable of traveling 3.1 miles and penetrating forty-eight inches in pine at a range of 300 feet. These guns, of which there are 1,200 in the state, pour out streams of lead as a garden hose pours out streams of water.

Battery A has four guns of 3-inch caliber, capable of firing shrapnel or high explosives, effective up to six miles.

The rifle which the National guard uses is the same one used by the army. It is the 1903 magazine rifle, firing a 30-caliber bullet which weighs 150 grains. The shell contains 50 grains of powder. The muzzle velocity of the bullet is 2,740 feet per second. The bullet travels 3.1 miles. It will kill a man at a range of one mile, but the naked eye cannot distinguish a man at that range. Effective firing is possible only at about 1,000 to 1,500 yards.

Will Cost \$8,000 a Day.
Adj. Gen. Holway estimates that it will cost the state \$8,000 a day from now until the Wisconsin troops have been mobilized into federal service.

Richardson to Lead Troops
Gov. Philipp Appoints Janesville Man as Brigadier-General—Wisconsin Cavalry Regiment Planned.

Milwaukee—Gov. Philipp offered the appointment of brigadier-general of the first Wisconsin troops in the field to Capt. Lorraine T. Richardson, Janesville. The action was taken after a conference with Gen. Charles King and Gen. Charles R. Boardman, at which the appointment was tendered to Gen. Boardman. He declined and recommended that the governor appoint Capt. Richardson.

"Capt. Mitchell was spoken of in connection with the appointment," said the governor. "We want Capt. Mitchell to be colonel of the First Wisconsin cavalry, which I think we shall organize."

Plans for immediately mustering in a full regiment of Wisconsin cavalry have been put up to Gov. Philipp in a manner that is a practical matter of a regiment in the state, put in the hands of the governor. Petitions bearing over 3,000 signatures have been presented to the governor, urging that he order a regiment of cavalry to the federal government. In event that the governor makes the tender, Wisconsin will be represented in Mexico in case of war by 1,200 cavalrymen instead of by a single troop.

When Traveling.
In preparing a lunch for a journey, bake the bread in empty baking powder cans. After packing and spreading, replace it in the cans, put in the cover and the bread will be as fresh at the end of the trip (although it may be several days) as when it was first packed.

A West Virginia man has sent a farmer \$3 in payment for a watermelon he stole fifteen years ago. If every boy that ever lived in the country were to develop a conscience like that, the farmers would own most of the money in the world.

U. S. TROOPS RUSH TO SAVE COMRADES HELD BY MEXICANS

Pershing's Men to Demand Release of Soldiers.

AMERICAN COMMANDER SLAIN

Reported Captain Morey and Eleven of His Force Were Killed at Carrizal—Another Clash Believed Near.

San Antonio, Tex., June 23.—The latest news General Funston has received of the Carrizal battle is that the Mexicans lost 14 dead and the Americans 12. The news was forwarded from General 15th at 11 P. M., who obtained his information from Mexican sources. No definite report from General Pershing has been received yet.

11 P. M., June 23.—Eleven troops of the Tenth cavalry, all of the regiment with the exception of the detachment ambushed at Carrizal, are racing along the dry bed of the Rio Carmen in the direction of Villa Ahumada.

They are under orders to demand from the Mexican commanders the immediate release of 17 troopers reported to have been made prisoners by the Carrizalists.

Another Battle Near.
The American commander, it is understood, carries instructions from General Pershing to inform the Mexican officers that he will throw his entire force against them if necessary to drive them back into the desert, unless the demand is granted and the prisoners are released without delay.

Due to this situation, another clash between the two forces is considered probably within the next 12 hours. This information is unofficial, but it is the substance of reports received through Mexican sources over the Northwestern railway wires.

Troop C on Scouting Duty.
No official report has come from General Pershing's scout. A United States army aviator reached 12 P. M. at the Golden State Limited, from Columbus. He was in Colonia Dublan and Chus Geras two days ago. He reported to General Bell that all troops, with the exception of Troop C, Tenth cavalry, are accounted for on his payroll. That organization was reported absent on scouting duty.

From this General Bell has drawn the conclusion that the American force ambushed by the Carranza General Gomez at Carrizal was Troop C, commanded by Capt. Lewis Morey.

General Bell has further advised that the total strength of the American detachment was less than 50 men. This report has inspired the hope that the casualties among the Americans are exaggerated.

It has been reported from many sources, but entirely without verification, that Captain Morey was killed.

In anticipation of a battle of proportions with the Americans, 2,000 troops from Juarez have been withdrawn and sent to Villa Ahumada as reinforcements. This movement was responsible for the rumor which prevailed during the day that Juarez was being evacuated. The town is still guarded by a Mexican force of about 500 under Gen. Francisco Gonzales. Consul General announced that General Gonzales would remain and resist any effort to take the town.

General Bell has expressed the opinion that the Mexican forces withdrawn from Juarez have only moved far enough away to be out of range of his artillery. If that is the case, the American column which will go from here in the event of orders to move will not be surprised.

The Mexican newspapers published extras with glaring headlines announcing the defeat of the American cavalry. They still claim that a squadron consisting of five troops of the Tenth regiment was engaged.

Consul Thuders' Garden issued the following statement:
"We consider that there is no longer any danger of an attack against Juarez. On account of this it is not likely that the Juarez garrison will make an attack. The 4,000 Mexican soldiers sent south from Juarez were brought here for the original purpose of invading the United States in the event of war. We consider now that the situation has taken a turn for the better."
"In the event of cause for attack on El Paso, the citizens of that city may be assured that the rules of international law will be strictly observed—that is, the military authorities will be given the 24-hour warning."

U. S. TROOPS RUSH TO SAVE COMRADES HELD BY MEXICANS

WAR OR PEACE IS PUT UP TO MEXICAN CHIEF

Carranza Is Severely Castigated
in Note by President Wilson.

WARNS OF DRASTIC ACTION

"Gravest Consequences Will Follow"
if First Chief Carries Out His
Threat to Attack—Troops Will
Stay in Mexico.

Washington, June 23.—(Special Telegrams.)—The United States government has issued a statement in which it severely castigates Carranza and his followers for their actions in Mexico. The statement is a warning of drastic action if Carranza does not stop his actions.

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Carranza's charge that this government has not acted in good faith toward the de facto government is a restoration of order in Mexico is not only denied, but evidence is offered in support of a countercharge of absolute bad faith by the de facto government in all its recent dealings with this government. The announcement is made that the de facto government has agreed to "unconditional" terms of peace with the Mexican government.

The charge is conveyed to Carranza that by reason of his attitude toward the de facto government, his failure to ratify the agreement reached, or failing to perform it are not worthy of the name. It also asserts that if reasonable excuse exists for Mexico's failure to discharge this obligation, it thereby "makes stronger the duty of the United States to decline the Mexican invitation to withdraw American troops for the reasons given, invites Mexico to assume and exercise the responsibility which this government now feels compelled to assume, but adds that if Mexico persists in ignoring this obligation or undertakes to repeat the invitation to withdraw American troops by attacks, only "the gravest consequences" will ensue.

Lightning in Tailor's Arm.
Persons, O.—Seven again will Joseph Gabriel, tailor, cut his cloth with shears during a storm. While holding a shears in his hand lightning traveled down an electric wire into the tailor shop and on down Mr. Gabriel's arm through the shears, sending sparks from the ends of his fingers. White not injured, he was badly stunned.

Same Grocer.
Read—Who gave you that cigar you're smoking?
"Oh, I got cabbage from him, too."

Electric, All Right.
"What is your business?"
"It has to do with electricity."
"Electric power or light?"
"Both. I put up lightning rods."

STRENGTH OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

States and Territories.	Enlisted men.	Enlisted men.	Enlisted men.
Alabama	118	118	118
Arizona	118	118	118
Arkansas	118	118	118
California	118	118	118
Colorado	118	118	118
Connecticut	118	118	118
Delaware	118	118	118
District of Columbia	118	118	118
Florida	118	118	118
Georgia	118	118	118
Idaho	118	118	118
Illinois	118	118	118
Indiana	118	118	118
Iowa	118	118	118
Kansas	118	118	118
Kentucky	118	118	118
Louisiana	118	118	118
Maine	118	118	118
Maryland	118	118	118
Massachusetts	118	118	118
Michigan	118	118	118
Minnesota	118	118	118
Mississippi	118	118	118
Missouri	118	118	118
Montana	118	118	118
Nebraska	118	118	118
Nevada	118	118	118
New Hampshire	118	118	118
New Jersey	118	118	118
New Mexico	118	118	118
New York	118	118	118
North Carolina	118	118	118
North Dakota	118	118	118
Ohio	118	118	118
Oklahoma	118	118	118
Oregon	118	118	118
Pennsylvania	118	118	118
Rhode Island	118	118	118
South Carolina	118	118	118
South Dakota	118	118	118
Tennessee	118	118	118
Texas	118	118	118
Vermont	118	118	118
Virginia	118	118	118
Washington	118	118	118
West Virginia	118	118	118
Wisconsin	118	118	118
Wyoming	118	118	118

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ALONG BORDER.	IN MEXICO.
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Connecticut—Medical department, very good; cavalry, good and excellent; field artillery, very good; coast artillery, good and very good by companies.
District of Columbia—Medical department, excellent; signal corps, fair; infantry, fair, good and excellent by companies.
Florida—Infantry, very good and good.
Georgia—Medical department, fair; infantry, fair and poor by companies; cavalry, good; field artillery, very good; coast artillery, good and poor by companies.
Hawaii—Medical department, very good; infantry, good and fair by companies.
Idaho—Infantry very good and good.
Illinois—Medical department, very good; engineers, fair; cavalry, good; field artillery, very good; coast artillery, good and very good by companies; Seventh and Eighth Infantry, Chicago, excellent and very good.
Indiana—Medical department, fair; field artillery, fair; infantry, good and very good by companies.
Iowa—Medical department, fair; field artillery, good; infantry, fair and very good by companies.
Kansas—Medical department, very good; field artillery, fair; infantry, very good and good by companies.
Kentucky—Medical department, fair; infantry, fair and good to excellent by companies.
Louisiana—Medical department, very good; cavalry, good; field artillery, fair; infantry, good and fair by companies.
Maine—Medical department, fair; coast artillery corps, fair and good; infantry, good.
Maryland—Medical department, very good; infantry, very good and fair by companies.
Massachusetts—Medical department, excellent; cavalry, very good; field artillery, excellent; coast artillery, good and very good by companies.

Of the 36 brigades, on paper, making up these divisions only 28 have their headquarters organized. Due to the troops of many of the brigades being sent to the front, the divisions are in a state of disorganization. The divisions are in a state of disorganization. The divisions are in a state of disorganization.

Of the 127 regiments of infantry and cavalry there should be 635 machine guns. At last reports a few weeks ago there were but 172 in the possession of the various regiments.

land or Scotland gazes on the picture of her boy in British Columbia and he is not so far away after all. Wise people in Melbourne, Australia, know the power of sentiment, and they are letting the photograph aid patriotism.

Placed conspicuously in all the post offices of the commonwealth, posters advertising the new snapshots from the Home League explain an extension plan for linking home and trenches. Amateur photographers may enroll in the league, and take photographs of

good; infantry, excellent, good and fair by companies.
New Hampshire—Medical department, fair; cavalry, fair; field artillery, good; coast artillery, good; infantry, excellent and very good.
New Jersey—Medical department, very good; cavalry, good; artillery, very good; infantry, fair to good.
New Mexico—Medical department, good; artillery, excellent; infantry, very good and good.

THE CALL TO ARMS
The militia of all the states were called to the colors in the following statement addressed to the governors of the various states by Secretary of War Baker:

"Having in view the possibility of further aggression upon the territory of the United States and the necessity for the proper protection of that territory, the president has thought proper to exercise the authority vested in him by the Constitution and the laws and call out the organized militia and the National Guard necessary for that purpose."

"I am in consequence, instructed by the president to call into the service of the United States through you, the following units of the organized militia and the National Guard of the state which the president directs shall be assembled at the state mobilization point (or at the place to be designated to you by the commanding general, eastern department), for muster into the service of the United States."

"Organizations to be accepted into the federal service should have the minimum peace strength now prescribed for organized militia. The maximum strength at which organizations will be accepted and as soon as possible is prescribed in section No. 2, 'Tables of Organization,' United States Army."

"In case any regiment, battalion or squadron, now recognized as such, contains an insufficient number of organizations to enable it to conform to military regulations, the organizations necessary to complete such units may be moved to the mobilization camp and there inspected under orders of the department commander to determine fitness for recognition as organized by the war department."

"Circular 19, division of militia affairs, 1914, prescribes the organizations desired from each state as part of the local tactical division, and only these organizations will be accepted into service."

between Carranza and Villa takes place.

1915.
JAN. 5 TO MARCH 5—Sporadic fighting between Villa and Carranza forces.
MARCH 5—Secretary of State Bryan declares Carranza to be the legitimate government of Mexico.

1916.
JAN. 1—Villa atrocities against Americans become daily.
JAN. 13—Fifty Americans massacred by Villistas near Chihuahua City.
JAN. 15—Eight between American troops and Mexican soldiers near Fort Hancock, fifty-three miles east of El Paso.

1917.
JAN. 17—Villa orders his troops to shoot all Americans on sight.
JAN. 25—Eight Americans hanged by Villistas at Carmujita, Mexico.
FEB. 13—Official report made to Secretary of State Lansing disclosed that total American deaths in Mexico numbered 148 in three years.

MARCH 1—Sporadic raids by Villistas across border become almost daily.
MARCH 9—Columbus raid by 1,500 Mexican rebels under Villa. Seventeen Americans slain.
MARCH 19—American troops under command of Colonel Dodge enter Mexico as vanguard of General Pershing's punitive expedition.

NOV. 11—The outbreak of hostilities

4,500 WISCONSIN TROOPS MOBILIZE

NATIONAL GUARD OF STATE IS READY FOR SERVICE ON MEXICAN BORDER.

EXPECT AN EARLY SUMMONS

Gathering of Troops at Camp Douglas Is Great Military Demonstration—Must Re-Enlist to Cross Border.

Camp Douglas, Wis., June 23.—The greatest military demonstration in Wisconsin since 1861 occurred on Thursday, when over 4,500 Wisconsin National guardsmen mobilized upon orders of the president.

Thousands of people swamped railroad platforms and filled the railroad yards in forty cities to bid the guards farewell. Practically every company came into camp with the maximum peace strength, and many are near the war strength of 150.

That the adjutant general anticipates an early summons, calling his men to the Mexican border, was indicated by the absence of front fairs. The entire brigade will sleep on straw-filled ticks laid on the ground. These usually are laid on a wood floor or on cots. Recruiting officers have been left in all home stations to examine and enlist volunteers.

Over 1,000 Enlistments.
Gen. Holway says more than 1,000 men have enlisted in the state since the call. The number of men now in state service exceeds 4,000. Five ministers have written him offering their services. Several doctors have volunteered. Dr. Schwartz, Humboldt, Wis., didn't wait to come as a doctor, but enlisted as a private in Company A, Third regiment.

Few of the men seemed to regard the situation as serious. Their faces beamed with smiles as they marched into the big reservation, the finest military maneuver grounds owned by any state in the Union. The marching of the troops was often interrupted by throngs of spectators who came from miles of country to witness the event.

Proclamation by Governor.
Madison.—In response to the call of President Wilson for the mobilization of all national guard troops in the United States, for possible service in the defense of Mexico, Gov. E. L. Phillips issued a proclamation calling upon the Wisconsin militia to gather at Camp Douglas.

The proclamation was signed by the governor in a Milwaukee hospital, where he recently underwent an operation for appendicitis. It reads as follows:

To the People of Wisconsin:
National emergency has called for the President to call forth to federal service the militia of the several states. He alone and exclusively has the power to determine when the exigency for such calling forth has arisen.

By order, dated June 18, 1916, the President of the United States has called forth the Wisconsin National guard to the number of one brigade for three regiments of infantry, one troop of cavalry, one battery, field artillery and one field hospital.

His call is the call of the nation and as such I transmit it to the National guard of Wisconsin. And I call not only upon those who are bound by enlistment to serve the state, but upon all other people of Wisconsin that by their aid and encouragement, as in previous years, the quota of Wisconsin troops required for national service may be promptly filled and the emergency maintained and the further end in place of those who go forth there may be organized, drilled and disciplined fresh troops to serve the state and the nation if they shall be also called forth.

EMMANUEL L. PHILLIPS, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

The strength of the Wisconsin guard when the governor's mobilization call came was:

First reg. infantry... 505 955
Sec. reg. infantry... 505 955
Third reg. infantry... 505 955
Sep. first inf. Co. 3 68
Troop A, first cav. 3 78
Bat. A, first field art. 5 106
First hos. corps... 45 45
Field hos. No. 1... 45 45

Following were the stations of the companies of state troops:
First Regiment—Five companies in Milwaukee, one each in Oconomowoc, Port Atkinson, Neenah, Beloit, Madison, Whitewater, Monroe.
Second Regiment—Fond du Lac, Beaver Dam, Sheboygan, Ripon, Oshkosh, Two, Manitowish, Appleton, Oconto, Marinette, Marshfield, Rhinelander.
Third Regiment—La Crosse, two, Sparta, Tomah, Eau Claire, Superior, Menomonie, Neillsville, Portage, Wausau, Mauston.
Tenth Separate Battalion—Chippewa Falls, Rice Lake, Reedsburg, Ashland.
Troop A, First Cavalry—Milwaukee.
Battery A, First Artillery—Milwaukee.
Hospital Corps—Milwaukee.

Extra Equipment asked.
Adj. Gen. Holway called upon the government to furnish uniforms and

supplies to the excess men between peace and war strength. The peace strength of these organizations is sixty-five men. Wisconsin has maintained eighty men. With the increase it is expected that companies will average from 100 to 150 men.

Gov. Phillips has requested that the government supply 1,000 miles and horses on request of the adjutant general, whose requisition calls for 874 horses, 549 draft mules and 87 pack mules. The temporary duties and offices of the adjutant general's office are to be handled from Camp Douglas.

Must Re-Enlist to Cross Border.
There is no danger that any member of the Wisconsin National guard will have to face shot and shell unless he wants to do so. Under the enlistment law the president has power to order the National guard only within the borders of the United States. He is without power to order any guardsman into Mexico. To get the guards into position to be sent across the border, it will be necessary to ask each guard to enlist as a volunteer. Only after such enlistment may he be ordered into Mexico.

According to the latest report of Gen. Miles to the war department, the Wisconsin National guard is second in efficiency and readiness. In percentage of companies marked "excellent," "very good" and "good," it ranks with that of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Minnesota, and all other states. These states are excellent only in number of men.

The war department gave the Wisconsin National guard the highest compliment in years when, in 1912, it issued a special order in which it stated:

"The Wisconsin National guard may well serve as a model in efficiency, discipline and business administration. Much credit is due to the officers of this guard, Charles King of Milwaukee, former adjutant general, who for many years has been detailed by the war department as inspector-instructor."

Included in the Wisconsin National guard are three machine companies, one to each regiment, and one equipped with ten machine guns. They are set on one-foot tripods and fire shells in 2 1/4 seconds. They average 600 to 800 shells per minute, each shell capable of traveling 2 1/2 miles and penetrating forty-eight inches in pine at a range of 300 feet. These guns, of which there are 1,200 in the state, pour out streams of lead as a garden hose pours out streams of water.

Battery A has four kinds of 3-inch caliber, capable of firing shrapnel or high explosives, effective up to six miles.

The rifle which the National guard uses is the same one used by the army. It is the 1903 magazine rifle, firing a 30-caliber bullet which weighs 150 grains. The shell contains 150 grains of powder. The muzzle velocity of the bullet is 2,730 feet per second. The bullet travels 3.1 miles. It will kill a man at a range of one mile, but the naked eye cannot distinguish a man at that range. Effective firing is possible only at about 1,200 yards.

Will Cost \$8,000 a Day.
Adj. Gen. Holway estimates that it will cost the state \$8,000 a day from now until the Wisconsin troops have been mobilized into federal service.

RICHARDSON TO LEAD TROOPS
Gov. Phillips Appoints Janesville Man as Brigadier-General—Wisconsin Cavalry Regiment Planned.

Milwaukee.—Gov. Phillips offered the appointment of brigadier-general of the first Wisconsin troops in the field to Capt. Lorraine T. Richardson, Janesville. The action was taken after a conference with Sen. Charles King and Gen. Charles R. Boardman, in which the appointment was tendered to Gen. Boardman. He declined and recommended that the governor appoint Capt. Richardson.

"Capt. Mitchell was spoken of in connection with the appointment," said the governor. "But Capt. Mitchell is a cavalryman, which we are talking of forming, and which I think we shall organize."

Plans for immediately mustering in a full regiment of Wisconsin cavalry have been put up to Gov. Phillips in a manner that is a practical order of a regiment to the governor. Petitions bearing over 3,000 signatures have been presented to the governor, urging that he offer a regiment of cavalry to the federal government. In event that the governor makes the tender, Wisconsin will be represented in Mexico in case of war by 1,200 cavalrymen instead of by a single troop.

When Traveling.
In preparing a lunch for a journey, bake the bread in empty baking powder cans. After slicing and spreading, replace it in the cans, put on the cover and the bread will be as fresh at the end of the trip (which may be several days) as when it was first baked.

A West Virginia man has sent a farmer \$3 in payment for a watermelon he stole fifteen years ago. Every boy that ever lived in the country was to develop a conscience like that, the farmer would own most of the money in the world.

Loss to Agriculture.
It is estimated that the annual loss to agriculture in insects and rodents alone is \$10,000,000,000—about \$1 a month for every man, woman and child in the United States.

One Good Turn Enough.
There are mornings in life when one thinks that rolling over and going to sleep again, after the alarm clock has done its worst, ought to count as a good turn for the day.

Reassessment Is Ordered.
Grand Rapids.—The state tax commissioners have ordered a reassessment for the village of Port Edwards and the city of Grand Rapids, following the investigation of a number of complaints.

Homecoming in July.
Waukesha.—Homecoming will be celebrated here on July 2, 3 and 4. Among the features will be an industrial parade, a calthumpian parade and an auto flower parade.

Educators Are Wedded.
Birchwood.—Miss Matilda Harmon and Prof. Roy W. Wagner were married at the home of the former. Mr. Wagner was principal of the Clemons school of Iowa. Miss Harmon taught in the Spooner school.

Will Improve Phone System.
Grand Rapids.—The Marshfield Telephone company has made a preliminary move for the improvement of their system by placing the telephone wires under ground.

Too Much to Expect.
"That man is so honest he wouldn't steal a pin," said Mr. Goode. "I've thought much of the pin steel," answered Mr. Cayenne. "Try him with an umbrella."—Stray Stories.

Must Go the Whole Route.
"Gaddey! That fellow is being a great man." "What does that signify?" "Nothing," I suppose. "Of course it signifies nothing. There are no medals for the near-great."

Fruit for the Home.
It does not require long years of experience or much expense to grow all the choice fruit you can use at home, and it will pay large returns, both in pleasure and money, to have all the fruit you can utilize.

Cultivating Berry Patch.
Cultivation in the raspberry and blackberry patch should begin early in spring and be carried apart through the season in order to provide a just much.

U. S. TROOPS RUSH TO SAVE COMRADES HELD BY MEXICANS

Pershing's Men to Demand Release of Capt. Morley and Eleven of His Force Were Killed at Carrizal—Another Clash Believed Near.

AMERICAN COMMANDER SLAIN

Reported Captain Morley and Eleven of His Force Were Killed at Carrizal—Another Clash Believed Near.

San Antonio, Tex., June 23. The latest news from Carrizal has revealed that the Carrizal battle is that the Mexicans had killed 11 dead and the Americans 12. The news was forwarded from Carrizal at 12 P.M., who obtained his information from Mexican sources. No definite report from General Pershing has been received yet.

12 P.M., Tex., June 23. Eleven troops of the Tenth cavalry, all of the troops with the exception of the detachment anchored at Carrizal, are marching along the dry bed of the Rio Carrizal in the direction of Villa Ahuiz.

They are under orders to demand from the Mexican government the immediate release of 17 troops reported to have been made prisoners by the Carrizalists.

Another Battle Near.
The American commander, it is understood, carries instructions from General Pershing to demand the Mexican release of his troops. He will throw his forces against them if necessary to drive them back into the desert, unless the demand is granted and the prisoners are released without delay.

Beyond the Frontier

By RANDALL PARRISH

A Romance of Early Days in the Middle West

Author of "Keith of the Border," "My Lady of Doubt," "The Maid of the Forest," etc.

SYNOPSIS.

Adèle is a French girl, a belle of New France, in a remote corner of the wilderness. She is the daughter of a Frenchman who has settled in the wilderness. She is the daughter of a Frenchman who has settled in the wilderness. She is the daughter of a Frenchman who has settled in the wilderness.

La Barre and Cassion, enemies of Adèle and her father, are in a struggle. La Barre is a Frenchman who has settled in the wilderness. Cassion is a Frenchman who has settled in the wilderness. They are in a struggle.

CHAPTER V.—Continued.

(Adèle, hiding in a dark room with D'Artigny, is caught eavesdropping on the conversation between La Barre and Cassion. He questions her.)

"I do not know, monsieur."

"Who was here when you came in?"

"No one, monsieur; the room was empty."

"Then you hid there, and overheard the conversation between La Barre and Cassion?"

"Yes, monsieur. I confessed, feeling my limbs tremble."

"And also all that has passed since Monsieur Cassion entered?"

"Yes, monsieur."

"He drew a deep breath, striking his hand on the desk, as though he would control his anger."

"Were you alone? Had you a companion?"

"I know not how I managed it, yet I raised my eyes to his, scrutinizing a surprise I am far from feeling."

"Adèle, monsieur, I am alone in this room; if you doubt, the way of discovery is open without word from me."

"His suspicious, doubting eyes never left my face, and there was a gleam in his eyes as he answered."

"But I am not in love to be played with by a witch. Therefore, his next words were to me: 'Well, we will see, look within the mirror, Cassion.'"

"The commissaire was there even before the words of command were uttered, and my heart seemed to stop beating as his heavy hand tore aside the drapery. I leaned on the desk, trembling myself, expecting a blow, a stranger's but all was silent. Cassion, broad and expectant, peered into the shadows, evidently perceiving nothing; then stepped within, only to instantly reappear, his expression that of disappointment."

"No one is there, monsieur," he reported, "but the window is open."

"And not a dangerous leak to the court below," returned La Barre thoughtfully. "So far you win, mademoiselle. Now will you answer me?"

"The commissaire was there even before the words of command were uttered, and my heart seemed to stop beating as his heavy hand tore aside the drapery. I leaned on the desk, trembling myself, expecting a blow, a stranger's but all was silent. Cassion, broad and expectant, peered into the shadows, evidently perceiving nothing; then stepped within, only to instantly reappear, his expression that of disappointment."

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"No one is there, monsieur," he reported, "but the window is open."

I never moved, never lifted my eyes. I was conscious of nothing, but helpless, impatient anger, of voiceless shame. They might force me to go through the door, but never would they make me the wife of this man. My heart throbbed with rebellion, my mind hardened into revolt. I knew all that occurred, realized the significance of every word and act, yet it was as if they appeared to someone else. I felt the clammy touch of Cassion's hand on my forehead, and I must have answered the interrogatories of the priest, for his voice droned on, meaningless to the end. It was only in the silence which followed that I seemed to regain consciousness, and a new grip on my numb faculties. Indeed I was still groping in the fog, bewildered, inert, when La Barre gave utterance to a coarse insult.

"Congratulations, Francois," he cried. "A fair wife, and not so unwilling after all. And now your first kiss."

"The sneer of these words was like a slap in the face, and all the hatred, and indignation I felt settled to my soul. A heavy paper fell from the desk, and I gripped it in my fingers, and stepped back, facing them. The mist seemed to roll away, and I saw their faces, and there must have been in that blue to startle them, for even La Barre gave back a step, and the grin faded from the thin lips of the commissaire."

"This affair is no longer one of affairs, it has become the king's business, a matter of state. I decide it is best for you to leave Quebec; and you, France, mademoiselle. There is but one choice, imprisonment, or exile into the wilderness. He leaned forward staring into my face with his fierce, threatening eyes. 'I feel it better that you go as Monsieur Cassion's wife, and under his protection. I decide that so you shall go.'"

"Alone—with—with—Monsieur Cassion?"

"One of his party. 'This my order also that Hugo Chevet be of the company. Purchase a year in the wilderness may be of benefit to him, and he might be of value in watching over young D'Artigny.'"

"Never have I felt more helpless, more utterly alone. I knew all his mind, his grasp on my way of escape. His face leered at me as through a mist, yet as I glanced aside at Cassion it yet brought home to me a more complete dejection. The man was glad—glad! He had no conscience, no shame. To appeal to him would be waste of breath—a deeper humiliation. Suddenly I felt cold, inert, powerless. They had the power to force me through the unholy ceremony. I was only a helpless girl; but beyond that I would laugh at them; and Cassion—if he dared—"

"The door opened, and a lean priest in long black robe entered noiselessly, his hand thrown out to La Barre, as his crafty eyes swiftly swept our faces."

"Monsieur desired my presence?"

"Yes, Pere le Gard, a mission of happiness. There are two here to be joined in matrimony by bonds of Holy Church. 'But wait the coming of the lady,' he said."

"The priest must have interpreted the expression of my face."

"This regular, monsieur," he asked, "by order of the king," returned La Barre sternly. "Beyond that it is not necessary that you inquire. Ah! Monsieur Chevet: they found you then? I have a pleasant surprise for you."

"Heavily pondered the young commissaire Cassion, to the Illinois country as interpreter, to be paid from my private fund."

Chevet stared into the governor's dark face, scarce able to comprehend, his brain dazed from heavy drinking. "The Illinois country," I—Hugo Chevet. "This is some joke, monsieur."

"None at all," returned La Barre, presently, my man. I do not jest on the king's service."

"But my land, monsieur, my niece?"

La Barre permitted himself a laugh. "But! let the land lie fallow; 'twill cost little while you draw a wage, and as for mademoiselle, 'tis that you may accompany her I make choice. Stand back; you have your orders, and now I'll show you my reason. He stood up and placed his hand on Cassion's arm. "Now, my dear Francois, if you will join the lady."

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"But my land, monsieur, my niece?"

La Barre permitted himself a laugh. "But! let the land lie fallow; 'twill cost little while you draw a wage, and as for mademoiselle, 'tis that you may accompany her I make choice. Stand back; you have your orders, and now I'll show you my reason. He stood up and placed his hand on Cassion's arm. "Now, my dear Francois, if you will join the lady."

"The door opened, and a lean priest in long black robe entered noiselessly, his hand thrown out to La Barre, as his crafty eyes swiftly swept our faces."

"Monsieur desired my presence?"

"Yes, Pere le Gard, a mission of happiness. There are two here to be joined in matrimony by bonds of Holy Church. 'But wait the coming of the lady,' he said."

"The priest must have interpreted the expression of my face."

"This regular, monsieur," he asked, "by order of the king," returned La Barre sternly. "Beyond that it is not necessary that you inquire. Ah! Monsieur Chevet: they found you then? I have a pleasant surprise for you."

"Heavily pondered the young commissaire Cassion, to the Illinois country as interpreter, to be paid from my private fund."

Chevet stared into the governor's dark face, scarce able to comprehend, his brain dazed from heavy drinking. "The Illinois country," I—Hugo Chevet. "This is some joke, monsieur."

"None at all," returned La Barre, presently, my man. I do not jest on the king's service."

word for the sergeant; ah! is this you, Le Claire?"

"All is prepared, monsieur."

"He thrust out his sturdy figure fronting him in infantry uniform."

"Prepared! You have but three boats at the bank."

"The other is below, monsieur. It is loaded and waits to lead the way."

"Ah! and who is in charge?"

"Was it not your will that it be the guide—the Steur d'Artigny?"

"Sacre! but I had forgotten the boat. Ah! 'tis the best place for him. And are all provisions and arms aboard? You checked them, Le Claire?"

"With care, monsieur; I watched the stowing of each piece; there is nothing forgotten."

I found myself in one of the canoes, so filled with men any movement was almost impossible, yet of this I did not complain, for my Uncle Chevet was next to me, and Cassion took place at the steering oar in the stern. To be separated from him was all I



"Try it, Monsieur, if You Doubt How My Race Repays Insult."

asked. He had won! he had used his power to conquer! Very well, now he would pay me back. He thought of a helpless girl; he would find me a woman, and a La Chesnaye. The tears left my eyes, and my head lifted, as purpose and decision returned.

We were skirting the northern bank, the high bluffs blotting out the stars, with here and there, far up above us, a light gleaming from some distant window, its rays reflecting along the bank water. The Indian paddlers worked silently, driving the sharp prow of the heavily laden canoe steadily up stream. Farther out to the left was the dim outline of another boat, keeping pace with ours, the moving figures of the paddlers revealed against the water beyond.

As the sun forced its way through an obscuring cloud, the mist rose slowly and drifted aside, giving me glimpses of the canoe in advance, although it remained indistinct, a vague speck in the waste of water. I sat motionless, gazing about at the scene, yet inwardly comprehending the nature of our surroundings. My mind reviewed the strange events of the past night, and endeavored to adjust itself to my new environment. Almost in an instant of time my life had utterly changed—I had been married and exiled; wedded to a man whom I despised, and sent to live in a wilderness, into the unknown wilderness. It was like a dream, a delirium of fever, and even yet I could not seem to comprehend its dread reality. But the spreading canoes, the strange faces, the occasional sound of Cassion's voice, the slumbering figure of Chevet was evidence of truth and to be ignored, and I wondered a more outline, was that boat which contained D'Artigny. What would he say, or do, when he feared the truth? Would he care greatly? Had I read rightly the message of his eyes? Could I have trust, and confidence in his loyalty? Would he accept my explanation? or would he condemn me for this act in which I had no wise to blame? Mother of God! it came to me that it was not so much Monsieur Cassion I feared, as the Steur d'Artigny. What would be his verdict? My heart seemed to stop its beating, and tears dimmed my eyes, as I gazed across the water at that distant canoe. I knew then that all my course, all my life, centered in his decision—the decision of the man I loved.

"Will the Jesuit, Uncle Chevet and D'Artigny's counterpart against Cassion and his iniquitous fellows to free Adèle—the opportunity she has the opportunity to tell them what she has learned before it is too late to show Governor La Barre's scheme?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Confident of His Prowess.

In Donald's endeavors at skating he had the misfortune to fall and severely bruise his eye. Two days later, when he accompanied his aunt shopping, he was greeted by an inveterate friend who had been anxiously asked Donald if he had been in a fight. Finally he turned to his aunt and said: "Auntie, if I had been in a fight I wouldn't have a blue eye—the other boy would have it."

The Argonauts of 1854.

On account of a very foolish address, carried over by the lord mayor and merchants of London to Louis Napoleon, after the coup d'etat which made him emperor, and a mischievous, as well as ludicrous, deputation of Quakers, who, under pretense of being peace-makers, went to pay homage to the Emperor Nicholas at St. Petersburg, and to persuade him that he might do what he liked with Turkey, without any danger of English intervention, I laid a bill on the table of the house of lords to prohibit the subjects of this country from having any intercourse with foreign governments in public affairs, unless with the sanction of the crown. I had as a precedent, an act of the American congress, and for the principle I had the high authority of Mr. Burke, in denouncing as treasonable the mission by Mr. Fox of Mr. Adair, to the Empress Catherine, at the time of the Russian armament.

—From Campbell's "Lives of the Lord Chancellors."

Thoroughly Disinfected.

In the days when the Manchu dynasty was tottering, two students out of some of their fingers as a protest to the government's delay in granting a parliament. Such forms of protests are to the Chinese what writing a letter to the pope is to the Englishman.

When these students were taken to the Union Medical college the doctors remonstrated with them for misusing their bodies and running the danger of infection as well.

"Oh, you needn't fear on that point," said these students, "we boiled the knife first."—World Outlook.

covered point, shaded by trees. Chevet had awakened, sobered by his nap, and the advance canoe had already been drawn up on the shore, the few soldiers who remained busily engaged in starting fires with which to cook our morning meal.

I perceived D'Artigny with my first glance, standing erect on the bank, his back toward us, directing the men in their work. As we shot forward toward the landing he turned and looked at us, and I managed to catch the straightening of his body, as though in surprise, although the distance gave me no clear vision of his face. As our canoe came into the shallows he sprang down the bank to greet us, but in hand, his eyes on me. My own glance fell before the eagerness in his face, and I turned away.

"Ah! Monsieur Cassion," he exclaimed, the sound of his voice evidencing delight. "You have guests on the journey; 'tis unexpected."

Cassion stepped over the side and greeted him, no longer a smiling gallant of the court, but brutal to authority.

"And what is that to you, may I ask, Steur d'Artigny?" he said coldly and contemptuously. "You are but my guide, and it is no concern of yours who may compose the company. 'Twill be well for you to remember your place, and attend to your duties. Go, now, and see that the men have breakfast served."

There was a moment of silence, and I did not even venture to glance up to perceive what occurred, although I felt that D'Artigny's eyes shifted their inquiry from Cassion's face to mine. There must be no quarrel now, not until he knew the truth, not until I had opportunity to explain, and yet he was a firebrand, and it would be easy for him to resent such words. He answered I felt as his voice made final answer.

"Pardon, Monsieur le Commissaire," he said, pleasantly enough. "It is true I forgot my place in this moment of surprise. I obey your orders."

I looked up as he turned away and disappeared. Cassion stared after him, smothered an oath, and evidently disappointed at so unimpressive a conclusion of the affair, for it was his nature to bluster and boast. Yet as his lips changed to a grin, I knew of what the man was thinking—he had mistaken D'Artigny's actions for cowardice, and felt assured now of how he would deal with him. He turned to the canoe, a new conception of importance in the shape of his voice.

"Come ashore, mon ami! draw the boat higher on the sand. Now, Monsieur Chevet, assist your niece forward to where I can help her to land with dry feet—permet me, Adèle."

"It is not necessary, monsieur," I replied, avoiding a look of anger and leaping lightly to the firm sand. "You have forced me into marriage; the law holds me as your wife. I know not how I may escape that fate, or avoid accompanying you. So far I submit, but no further. I do not love you; I do not even feel friendship toward you. Let me pass."

I clasped my arm, turning me about until I faced him, his eyes glaring into mine.

"Not until I speak," he replied threateningly. "Do not mistake my temper, or imagine me blind. I know what has so suddenly changed you. It is that gay, shimmering fool yonder. But be careful and in authority here."

I released my arm, but did not move. My only feeling toward him at that moment was one of disgust, defiance. The threat in his eyes, the cold insistence of his speech, set my blood on fire.

"Monsieur," I said coldly, although every nerve of my body quivered, "you may know girls, but you deal now with a woman. Your speech, your insinuation is insult. I disliked you before; now I despise you, yet I will say this in answer to what you have intimated Monsieur d'Artigny is nothing to me, save that he has shown himself a coward. You are a man, and you will stand up for your honor, and whatever the cause of misunderstanding between us, there is no excuse for you to pick quarrel with him."

"We have advanced the parcel post to genuine efficiency, enlarged the postal savings system, added 10,000 rural delivery routes and extensions, thus reaching 2,500,000 additional people, improved the postal service in every branch, and for the first time in history placed the postal office system on a self-supporting basis, with actual surplus in 1913, 1914 and 1915."

TARIFF.

We reaffirm our belief in the doctrine of a tariff for the purpose of providing sufficient revenue for the operation of the government economically administered, and unreservedly endorse the tariff law as truly exemplifying that doctrine. We recognize that tariff rates are necessarily subject to change to meet changing conditions in the world's production and trade.

Two years of a war which has directly involved most of the chief industrial nations of the world, and which has indirectly affected the life and industry of all nations, are bringing about economic changes more varied and far-reaching than the world has ever before experienced. In order to ascertain just what these changes may be, the Democratic congress is providing for a nonpartisan tariff commission to make an impartial and thorough study of every economic factor that may throw light either upon our past or upon our future fiscal policy with regard to the imposition of taxes on imports or with regard to the changed and changing condition under which our trade is carried on.

We cordially endorse this timely proposal and declare ourselves in sympathy with the principle and purpose of every legislative act which is framed in accordance with clearly established facts rather than in accordance with the demands of selfish interests or upon information provided largely, if not exclusively, by them.

SHIPPING BILL.

Immediate provision should be made for the development of the carrying trade of the United States.

The time has come when it is the duty of the United States to join with

the other nations of the world in any feasible association that will effectively secure the principle of maintaining the complete security of the highway of the seas for the common and undisturbed use of all nations.

PAN-AMERICA.

We favor the establishment and maintenance of the closest relations of amity and mutual helpfulness between the United States and the other republics of the American continent for the support of peace and the promotion of a common prosperity.

The Monroe doctrine is reasserted as a principle of Democratic faith.

MEXICO.

The want of a stable, responsible government in Mexico, capable of repressing and punishing marauders and bandit bands, who have not only ravaged the highways and destroyed the property of American citizens in that country, but have insolently invaded our soil, made war upon and murdered our people thereon, has rendered it necessary temporarily to occupy, by our armed forces, a portion of the territory of that friendly state. Until, by the restoration of law and order, the invasion of our soil is discontinued, it is improbable the necessity for their remaining will continue.

GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

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—112 TO 217-ACRE FARM—With improvements for sale cheap and on easy payments. Will take some Grand Rapids property in exchange. L. Amundson. 11.

LOST—A copper fishing tackle box near Port Edwards dam. Finder will receive reward by returning to Tribune office. 21

LOST—Dust cover for auto top on Saturday between Tribune office and Hiron. Finder please notify A. B. Sutor.

WANTED AT ONCE—1 competent cook. 1 competent nurse girl. Apply to Mrs. Ray Johnson. 21

FOR SALE—Will sacrifice for quick sale, my 20 acres of land situated 1/2 mile south of city limits on route 3, suitable for poultry farm, or to subdivide, what I offer. For particulars inquire of H. Gottfried, R. 6, Box 28. 21

WANTED—Cabinet makers, machine hands, finishers, for large wood working plant. Steady work. The HAMILTON MFG. CO., Two Rivers, Wis. 61.

WANTED—Resident agent to sell Indian and Henderson motorcycles. Apply at once to Marshfield Cycle Co., Marshfield, Wis. 61.

WANTED—Experienced cook for summer resort. Good wages. Good references. Write D. E. Cardinal, Woodruff, Wis. 11.

FOR SALE—40 acres with buildings inside city limits, going cheap on account of ill health. Would sell for ten acres with buildings. Mrs. Fred Schenck. 21.

FOR SALE—Second hand motorcycle, good running order, at a bargain. Fred Duncan, phone 352. 21.

HORSE FOR SALE—Peter Schuetz, R. 3. 21.

FOR SALE—Good driving horse and buggy cheap. See M. D. Gourlay at Johnson & Hill Grocery. Phone No. 324. 21.

FOR SALE—Purebred Holstein bull 8 months old at practically your own price. Wm. Bichling, Vesper, Wis., Route 1. 61.

FOR SALE—Black driving mares, 8 yrs. old. Arthur Sawyer, owner, Nekeos, Wis. 21.

FOR RENT—Some good offices two and three suites, over our Grocery Store. L. M. Nash. 21.

FOR SALE—A few second hand tedders and a good second hand carriage. Nash Hardware Co. 21.

FOR SALE—12x39 inch gap screw cutting engine lathe and 4 h. p. gasoline engine. Inquire at Tribune office.

FLAT FOR RENT—Joe Riek, phone 333. 21.

FOR RENT—Suite of modern offices over Daly's Drug Store. 21.

FOR SALE—2 lots, part of our residence property; also barn in first class condition. Could be made into a house with very little expense. Mrs. J. S. Thompson. 21.

Legal Blanks for sale at this office. 21.

DO YOU KNOW THAT

It's worry, not work, which shortens life?

A cold bath every morning is the best complexion remedy?

Poor health is expensive?

The U. S. Public Health Service has reduced malaria 60 per cent in some localities?

The death rate from typhoid fever in the United States has been cut in half since 1900?

Pneumonia kills over 120,000 Americans each year?

Pleasant towns have few funerals?

The well that drains the cesspool is the cup of death?

An Exploded Theory.

I have heard it said that only intelligent people have hay fever.

Oh, there's no truth in that theory. My husband suffers terribly from it.

Sometimes the man who says just what he thinks has an impediment in his thoughts.

MONEY TO LOAN—I have money to loan on Wood County farms. See E. G. Chandos for particulars.

FOR SALE—Good corner, legal saloon property. Reason for selling, want to retire from business. Address C. Wittig, Vesper Wis. 11.

FOR SALE—Typewriter. Oliver No. 3 good as new. Inquire at this office. 21.

NEWS NOTES FROM WISCONSIN PLACES

Pittsville Record.—J. C. Montag, living northwest of this city, was killed by a horse in the city last Thursday and since has been confined to his bed from the effects of the kick. He had brought the family into town to attend church and do some trading and when ready to go back home had gone into the sheds back of the Colby store to get his team. As he was backing out between his own and the horses of John Cassidy, one of the Cassidy horses kicked him, the blow falling below the heart. He was taken to his home after medical attendance had been administered. It was at first thought the wound would prove very serious. It is serious, but not to the danger point first expected, and the patient is resting easily enough. Internal rupture was feared, and while symptoms of this are evident, the attending physician, Dr. Beyer, holds that should complications arise there is every indication that he will recover sufficiently to be about in a few weeks.

Wautoma Argus—A very bitter loss was sustained by the D. A. Gunder family last Friday evening when their 2-year-old child, home and everything in it was taken from them by fire, the origin of which is unknown. Mr. Gunder and all the other children were in town. Some of them had been busy during the day doing some work at their farm south of town. This left Mrs. Gunder alone with just the smaller children. The house was built in one long line of rooms with one room built above the end. This is where the fire started. Mrs. Gunder was in the kitchen at the other end of the house and the wind was blowing the smoke the other direction, so she had a good start before she was at all aware of it. One of the children was the first to tell her and she immediately rushed for the room below the fire where the baby was lying asleep on the bed. The room was already in flames and part of the roof falling in. She tried to reach the child through the window but the intensity of the heat together with the other frightened children pulling at her skirts, forced her back and left her powerless to do anything to save the child. One of the neighbors, Fred Kukuk, afterwards found the remains injured to a crisp. Mr. Gunder and children arrived just half an hour later and found the house burned to the ground.

Waukesha Freeman—A syndicate of Waukesha breeders composed of Dr. David Roberts, W. J. Mann, Baird Bros. and W. J. Wright, has purchased what is probably one of the finest specimens of Holstein purebred stock in America, King Superba, and will bring the animal here as a herd sire for the four farms within the next few days. The animal was one of two consigned by Oliver Cabana, Jr., of Pine Grove farms, Elma, N. Y., to the National Holstein sale of America, held at Detroit on June 3 and 4. The other Cuban consignment was King Champion Rap Apple, which was purchased by A. W. Green of Middletown, O., for \$20,000. The purchase of King Superba was made at a bargain. The syndicate had agreed to share up to \$8,000 to procure the animal, but when the owner announced that at private sale price was \$10,000, they agreed to go a little farther. By a peculiar combination of circumstances the syndicate's bid of \$2,025 stood, and the animal was knocked down to them. The animal was shipped to the Dr. Roberts stock farm at Calhoun. Holstein breeders of this part of the state are elated over the bringing of an animal like King Superba here to head the herds of this county, and feel that the event is "making Holstein history" here as the animal is considered the most eminently bred of any sire in the territory.

COMMISSION SAVES MONEY

According to the estimate made by the city commissioners of Gutrie, Okla., the amount of money required to run the city during the past year is \$10,000 less than it was under the aldermanic form of government. The commissioners have just finished making their estimate.

Kitty—Gracious, dear! And were you very nervous when you guided your first automobile?

Daisy—I should say so. I ran over a white rabbit and thought it was a cow.

SIRE AND SONS.

Earl Kitchener would have been made viceroy of India but for the war. The Right Hon. John Burns, president of the British Home Government, who resigned out of disagreement with England's war policy, is a noted advocate of peace.

Robert P. Skinner, the new American consul general at London, is a native of Ohio who entered the diplomatic service in 1897 as consul at Marseilles, France. Since then he has served at Hamburg and Berlin.

Arthur Bailly-Blandard, recently appointed United States minister to Haiti, is an experienced diplomat and was secretary of the embassy at Tokyo, Japan, at the time of his elevation to the position of minister to Haiti.

Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research of New York, famous for his success in suturing blood vessels and transplantation of human organs, is now in charge of a large hospital in Paris, where the French wounded are treated.

Count Leopold Berchtold controls the foreign relations of Austria-Hungary as minister and as chancellor. He has one hobby—racing. He has for years maintained a large racing stable and stud farm at Arpadhalon, and his colors are well known on most of the continental race courses.

Still Waters Run Deep

By EUNICE BLAKE

Wilton Page was twenty years old and handsome as a picture. He had an oval face, large dreamy eyes and came out features.

Wilton entered a parlor car one day for a journey. On the opposite side were three women. One was about thirty, another twenty and the third seventeen. The two younger ones called the oldest Aunt Sue, while she called the next younger Dorothy and the youngest Fanny. Aunt Sue seemed to be on terms of equality with the others and was the merriest of the three. Dorothy and she were continually cracking jokes with each other, while Fanny was sober, but childlike.

Wilton, having placed his hand baggage in the rack above him, settled himself in his chair, pulled a novel from his pocket and began to read. He did not therefore observe the effect his usually heavily laden on the ladies. Dorothy looked from him to Aunt Sue and back again to him with an expression that being interpreted meant, "Isn't he just too lovely for anything?" Aunt Sue returned the glance, indicating "Tidbits enough to kiss." Little Fanny observed the mute comments of her elders, but said nothing.

Dorothy leaned toward Aunt Sue and whispered something in her ear. Aunt Sue cast her eyes aside, rested them on Wilton for a few moments, then whispered something in Dorothy's ear. Then Dorothy swung her chair around and said something to Fanny, who glanced at Wilton and shook her head, indicating a negative.

Wilton read on unconscious of the attention he was attracting from those three ladies. Indeed, he had not given them a glance on entering the car and had begun his reading as soon as he had settled himself. They were all comely, dressed in a manner to indicate that they were persons of refinement, and since women like to be noticed Wilton ignoring them may have spurred them to a conspiracy they conceived concerning him. But of this the reader must form his or her own opinion after hearing what this conspiracy was.

Those were the days when trains on passing through tunnels were not lighted as they are today. On the line upon which these three persons were traveling was a tunnel so long that some three minutes by the watch were required for a train to pass through it. The train reached the tunnel in about an hour after starting. As soon as they entered it Wilton dropped his book on his knee and with his face to the window waited for the return of light. About half the distance under ground had been passed when he felt a pair of arms thrown around his neck and a pair of lips pressed against his cheek.

Having been pinioned from behind, he was powerless to resist the kiss—it had wished to do so—or to get a hold on the kisser. He tried to clutch the arms, but they evaded him, and all the satisfaction he derived from the attempt was a knowledge that they were covered with feminine material. He reached out wildly in the dark, but came in contact with nothingness.

Nearly two minutes elapsed before the train shot out into daylight. When it did so Wilton swept the car with his glance with a view to discovering who had kissed him. There were a number of women in it besides the three ladies mentioned. Having noted those at a distance, he fixed his glance upon his neighbors. Aunt Sue was peering out of the window, and her foot being toward him, he could not see her face. Dorothy was wiping the dust out of her eyes with her handkerchief. Fanny was leaning back in her chair looking up at the car ceiling apparently wrapped in thought.

Wilton formed an opinion that he had been kissed by one of his neighbors. He came to this conclusion because they were so near him and because there was no other woman on the train who looked as if she would be likely to commit such an act. Of the three he fixed upon Dorothy as the culprit. And yet when she finished wiping the dust out of her eyes he noticed an amused rather than a guilty expression on her face. Aunt Sue kept her back turned toward him so he thought that he was not sure after all that she was not the perpetrator. The only one of the three that he was quite sure was innocent was Fanny. She looked fitted to sit as a model for a Madonna.

When the train reached the terminal Wilton left the car, still uncertain as to who had kissed him. The three ladies left at the same time, and he saw them driven away in a private car. They took no notice of him, seeming to be oblivious of him.

One evening not a week later Wilton appeared, handsomer than ever in evening dress at a function. He was walking toward a group of ladies, and when within a few feet of them one of the whose back was toward him turned suddenly and faced him. The moment she saw him she turned scarlet.

She was Fanny.

An introduction—embarrassing for the young lady—followed, while a satisfied smile played on Wilton's lips. Since they are now an old couple there can be no harm in stating that she was put up to kissing her fellow traveler by the other two women, who assured her that they would draw the gentleman's attention to themselves as soon as an inspection was made.

But what at the time saved Fanny from detection was her admirable nerve.

The man who would think he had lost caste if he became a farmer, brags like all get-out about his two-by-four garden.

GODD FOR SOUR SOILS

"Slaked lime, if it can be had at less cost than ground limestone, and if in condition to spread well, is entirely satisfactory for correcting acidity in sour soils."

This is the reply of the soils department at the Experiment Station to numerous inquiries as to which of the two is the better. Outside of the cost, the relative value and merits of these two forms of lime depends on their dryness or fineness, for these factors influence the readiness with which the lime can be spread on the land.

Chemically, slaked lime is practically the same as the limestone unless it is slaked only enough to make it unfit for masonry use. In such case, it may still be quite caustic and have many lumps. Caustic lime is nearly twice as effective as the ground limestone in neutralizing acidity pound for pound, but it costs more and it is much harder to distribute because of the lumps, at least, must be water slaked. For these reasons, the ground limestone is usually preferable when it can be had at a reasonable price.

In regard to the crops to which lime is applied, one caution especially must be observed, and that is, not to put caustic lime on land that is to be planted to potatoes the first year.


OPPOSE MINIMUM WAGE

The Garment Workers' union of San Francisco has adopted resolutions protesting against the proposed state law providing for a minimum wage for working women. The union takes the stand that such a law would tend to lower wages of women workers by the employers making that minimum wage fixed by the state as the maximum wage. It is believed by the garment workers that such matters can be dealt with to better advantage by the trade union movement. The union instructed its delegates to the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor to oppose this proposed bill.

LABOR TEMPLE IN INDIANA

The Fort Wayne central union has appointed a committee of ten for the purpose of investigating the feasibility of building a labor temple. This committee will secure data relative to cost, location, etc. There seems to be a general feeling among the members of organized labor that a temple should be constructed to take care of the growing needs of the movement.

American mill and factory capacity is now practically exhausted for 1916 delivery, and new contracts are chiefly for 1917 delivery and after the war.



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A cereal that has a distinctive flavor all its own—different from anything you have ever tried before—yet a perfectly balanced food.

This is the creation of Dr. Price—the famous pure food specialist—a combination of grains that contains all the element of nutrition and energy in the proper proportion.

You'll like it, too. The more you eat, the more you'll want to eat.



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This bank will increase the wealth of several hundred people when we will divide our profits with them and credit their accounts with 3% interest on their savings.

If you do not have a Savings Account open one today and be assured of 6 full months interest next January.

\$1 Opens an Account \$1

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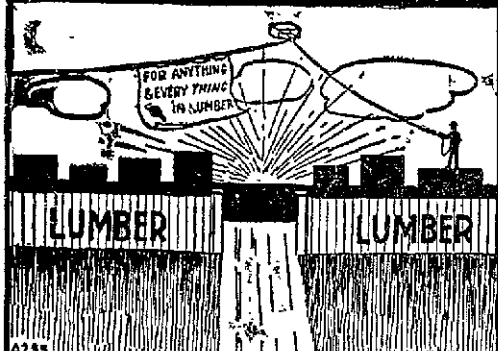
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West Side



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with what you want, when you want it.

We'll try to serve it as you want it, like you want it and as good as you want it.

We believe a satisfied customer will come again and we certainly figure on selling you more than one bill of lumber.

We value your trade and seek to merit your patronage.

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M. G. GORDON, Manager

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You never heard this argument before. We all know Mother's milk is best for baby. But what to give the mother to enable her to supply baby with a sufficient amount of nourishing milk is the problem.

We have found in hundreds of cases that HELMO is a nourishment that will increase the milk supply and at the same time enable mother to get much needed strength. Then too, it is so appetizing and delicious that it is welcomed at a time when most foods are not.

Makes a delicious food drink by simply adding water.

We suggest that you try a 50c package with our guarantee of satisfaction.

OTTO'S PHARMACY
Grand Rapids, Wis.

Wash Away Skin Sores

To the many sufferers of skin disease D. D. D., the liquid wash, has become a household word. They know it is reliable and they can depend on it. They hesitate to recommend it to their neighbors, but have found that the remarkable remedy for all forms of Eczema. It is a germicide that is harmless to the most delicate skin, but still it is effective and quick in action. If you are a sufferer from skin diseases, including ulcers, pinpoints, sores, crusts or Eczema, in any form this remedy will not disappoint you. It has stood the test and today is the master preparation for skin diseases.

Come in today and ask about our guarantee. D. D. D. also known as D. D. D. Soap that keeps the skin healthy.


For 15 Years
D. D. D. The Standard Skin Remedy
J. E. DALY, DRUGGIST.

Our Business is Growing Rapidly

Because every person who enters our store knows that we stand back of every purchase with an iron-clad statement which means exactly what it says—

"Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back"

Whether it is a Suit, Shirt, Hat, Necktie or any one of the many articles which go to make up the wardrobe of the well-dressed man and his son, you will find the latest and best in our complete stock.



The latest creations in MEN'S SUITS, the choicest fabrics in a variety of mixtures and solid colors, finely tailored, the utmost in values

\$13.50, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$25

Some unusually good values in SHIRTS, madras, cords and silks, wonderful color combinations, well made, and bound to fit.

\$1.00 \$1.50 and up to \$5.00

And if you have not purchased that STRAW HAT for the '90 in the shade' weather, that is bound to come, be sure to ask us to show you "something different"

\$1.00 to \$5.00

Special warm weather offerings in light weight UNDERWEAR and SOX and all the rest of "the outfit complete."


Abel & Podawiltz Co. Inc.

Meyer Fridstein, Pres.

Grand Rapids, - Wisconsin

"YOUR MONEY'S WORTH OR YOUR MONEY BACK"

THE TRUTH--and the PROOF



"WORDS AND PROMISES ARE ONLY GOOD WHEN BACKED UP BY DEEDS"

This axiom is just as true today as it was when Socrates uttered it hundreds of years ago. And I attribute my success as a specialist, principally to the fact, that I never attempt to treat cases that are in curable, and second, that I back up my claims by absolute proof.

DR. N. A. GODDARD

HERE IS THE PROOF

They Say I Cure. Do You Believe Them? WRITE TO THEM AND SATISFY YOURSELF. Such proof cannot be manufactured or imitated.

Little Saumiceo, Wis., 1-1812.

After taking seven treatments, I am entirely cured of rupture which I had for six years. I did not lose a moment's time from my work, suffered no pain or inconvenience. Am satisfied in every way. You may refer to me.

ARTHUR VIRTUES,
R. F. D. No. 1, Little Saumiceo, Wis.

Black Creek, Wis., 2-17-13.

Dear Doctor:—

It is with pleasure that I write you to say that after treating with you I am completely cured of Chronic Appendicitis and Gall Stones.

Other doctors wanted to operate. I weight 19 lbs. more than I did when I started treatment. I was sent to you by a lady you cured of Gall Stones two years ago. You may refer to me at any time.

MISS MARTHA SCHINKE,
R. F. D. No. 33, Box 4, Black Creek, Wis.

Cured of Neurasthenia.
Jan. 8, 1915.

Dear Doctor:—

This is to tell you that I am now in good shape and that I feel warm and comfortable this winter. Instead of cold all the time as I was last winter. I thought at that time that there was no hope for my ever getting well; what a change this winter! I can do a good day's work as well as anyone and have regained my vitality and strength. I look well and am actually a new man. Our local doctor failed to do me any good and I am mighty glad I came to you for treatment for I am certainly a well man now. You may refer to me anyone wishing to hear from one whom you have treated. I am glad to recommend you.

JOHN CALLAN,
Route 22, Hortonville, Wis.

Beaver Dam, Wis., Nov. 13, '15.

J. W. Post,
Milwaukee Wis.

Dear Sir:—

Answering your letter of the 20th I am pleased to say that Dr. N. A. Goddard's treatments have been entirely satisfactory. I consider myself cured of my rupture and before taking my treatment I made careful investigation of previous cases where he claimed to have had good results. I have never won a truce since and have no bad effects or annoyance.

Very truly yours,
C. A. STARKWEATHER,
Beaver Dam, Wis.

I treat all chronic diseases of both Men and Women, Rupture, Chronic Appendicitis, Gall Stones, Gout, (without operation) Varicose Veins and Ulcers, Blood and Nervous Troubles.

Ladies suffering from disease peculiar to their sex should by all means consult me. I have saved scores from needless operations.

SEND FOR MY FREE BOOK

If you cannot call, a postal will bring you my free book, "Modern Methods of Treating Chronic Diseases Without Operation."

REMEMBER

I never accept any incurable cases; I give a written guarantee of service in those cases that I do accept. My charges are in reach of all. Everything strictly confidential.

I VISIT GRAND RAPIDS EVERY FOUR WEEKS, AND I WILL NEXT BE AT THE WITTER HOTEL, GRAND RAPIDS, WIS., TUESDAY, July 4th.

Hours 9:00 A. M. to 7:00 P. M. CONSULTATION FREE.

DR. GODDARD

MILWAUKEE SPECIALIST
121 Wisconsin STREET MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

"ALL SILOS NOT ALIKE"

The wood silo is demonstrably superior to all other material in silage making. The evidence on this score is overwhelming. When silo is empty and weather dry and hot, the staves shrink and hoops expand, causing hoops to get loose on many silos. There is one silo construction and one only that solves this problem of keeping hoops always tight and securely in place during all changing weather and service conditions. That one is the

TECKTONIUS SILO

With "Self-Adjusting" Hoop and Door Fasteners.



Tecktonius Self-Adjusting Silo Fasteners have revolutionized silo construction, by giving the wood silo all the strength and rigidity of steel or concrete, at the same time possessing the better silage making properties of wood.

No other silo has the equal of these or other Tecktonius matchless equipment—no other gives the length, quality, or convenience of service.

When you know how vastly superior these essential Tecktonius Silo Features are over corresponding features of other silos, you will then know "All Silos are not Alike." Send for

"Broadside" Folder and "Silo Facts"

posting you fully on Tecktonius Silo—All Silos—and why silo is big paying investment for you. They are worth dollars to you.

Both are Free—Send for them today.

SUWAME LUMBER COMPANY
Rudolph and Milladore, Wis.

YOUTHFUL STOCKMAN'S FUTURE IS BRIGHT

The young chap who stands at the parting of the ways between boyhood and manhood is a survivor. He surveys what he thinks he wants to do.

Small he enter in a profession, engage in business, do this, that or the other, or be a farmer? At once he comes flatly up against the question of estimating the "future" which each occupation holds for him.

If he can then confer with men engaged in the various classes of the world's work he may conclude where opportunity lies thickest. In this connection the following from an address by the late Dr. Henry R. Pavill (a native of Wisconsin) only a short time before his death is enlightening:

"The future before the young breeder who has respect for his general agriculture, and is willing to protect it, and who wants good animals, and who will let the speculative part alone—the future of that man is the brightest future that I know of anywhere."

If a young man can see his way clear to stand him on this advice then he has the word of the great doctor-farmer for the future lies before him a bright future.

SUCCESS ON THE SOIL

There came to the writer the other day the interesting account of two brothers, one of whom had fitted himself for the law and the other for a medical career. After a short period of practice the doctor concluded that the application of a fair amount of brains and the exercise of a certain amount of faith would give him larger returns if devoted to agriculture, so he quit the pill business and took up farming. His brother, the few brief minutes. Theoretically this saying that any old lubber could succeed at farming. The years passed. In the interval the one who changed to farming has become independently wealthy, has traveled all over his own country, and made numerous trips to Europe. The lawyer, who stuck to his profession, is just barely making a living and today, when it is too late, realizes that he missed it by not doing as his brother did.

A HELPFUL DEPARTMENT

The Kansas Agricultural college has a department that is rendering a service to the apple growers of the state that is worthy of emulation by the stations in other states. Briefly, this is what might be termed an apple clearing house, its object being to find buyer for the growers and growers for those who want to buy. The station representatives also gave directions to the growers as to the harvesting and packing of their fruit, so that it would be in the most acceptable shape possible for the buyers. All too often the agricultural college gives abundant instruction as to the care of orchards, while the growers are left to their own resources in the matter of marketing, and it is a novice, then more than at any other time he needs suggestion and advice. The department of the Kansas college is surely an excellent one.

WHEN THEY FALL DOWN

There is one respect in which a number of experiment stations in the northern part of the corn belt are open to serious criticism, and this is in connection with the introduction of types of pure bred corn which are entirely too large to properly mature in the sections where they have been introduced. Too much stress has been laid on the size of ear and depth of kernel, when for the most part the portion of the corn belt the most vital consideration is not these at all, but whether a given type of corn will mature properly in the growing period between frosts which can be counted on for it. There were tens of thousands of bushels of soft corn last year in the district referred to which caused a lot of time and trouble to feed so as to get a fair return for it. The average farmer is enough of a gambler so that he ought not to have an encouragement from college professors in the matter of growing corn that can hardly ripen one year in half a dozen.

BIRON

FOR SALE:—Cheap, 20 acres of land on the Plover road, 1/2 mile north of city limits. Inquire of Oscar Crotteau, 1087 Wylio street, or at the Johnson & Hilt Clothing Dept. 31 pt.

Mrs. Peter Urbanowski visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Klappa, in your city the past week.

Tony Haycock has sold his Ford to a party in Sigel.

Everybody from our burg that attended the Eagles convention in your city report it to be the largest gathering they ever witnessed.

Miss Frances Kolman visited her sister, Mrs. Harry Peterson, the past week.

Walter Jozak has resigned his position at the mill here.

Harry Sollars, who was employed here as pipe fitter, has taken a similar position at Port Edwards.

A. L. Akey and wife and son Earl were in your city Saturday on business.

Chet Atwood and wife were in your city one day the past week.

Luella Demars and a couple of little friends were in our burg Saturday.

Mrs. W. J. Robart and daughter Blanche went back to Mosinee after visiting her parents, A. L. Akey and wife here.

Mr. and Mrs. Bart Gaffney and wife spent the past week at Green Bay visiting friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. George Fisher and children spent Sunday at Rudolph with Mrs. Fisher's mother, Mrs. Simon Crotteau.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Akey and son Jeff spent Sunday at Rudolph.

W. O. Barton and wife spent Sunday at Kellner with their daughter, Mrs. Oscar Omholt.

Lawrence Akey of Rudolph spent Sunday in our burg.

Mrs. Vernie Cash, who has been working for Mrs. J. T. Herron, has gone to Port Edwards to work.

Mrs. Francis Biron went to Annett one day the past week to visit her uncle, Jos. Raymond, who is very sick.

Miss Caroline Bingert spent Sunday in our burg with her mother, Mrs. Frank Bingert.

Archie Shearier visited at Meehan Sunday.

Matt Herman and Fred Reimer were at Rudolph one day the past week.

August Johnson attended the wedding of his sister at Wausau one day the past week.

He'd Have More Peace.

"I see old Mr. Duckitz out in the back yard smoking his pipe."

"Yes. Mrs. Duckitz won't let him smoke in the house."

"His eyes are fixed thoughtfully on the dog house, believe it if it were a little larger the old gentleman would be glad to live there."

LONDON SHOWS ENLARGED

Bigger and better than ever, Lowe's Great London Circus will soon be with us. Every department has been enlarged. Five hundred cages contain the Million Dollar Zoo, and the show is completely filled with new and absolutely different novelties. The Great London Shows Consolidated is surely a great institution. When one has seen it from end to end outside and inside, and has formed an inventory of what he has seen and learned for a very nominal fee, how much real pleasure and benefit it has been, he can easily understand why a big three ring circus, of the high standard of the Great London Shows occupies the entire position in the world that it does.

The far-famed Dublin Dapple Gray, \$25,000 Prize Winner are also presented in conjunction with the big Show.

The Great London Circus will exhibit in Grand Rapids, Monday, July 3rd.

CHECK CUCUMBER BEETLE WITH ARSENATE POWDER

Wisconsin growers of cucumbers each year face a losing fight with the cucumber beetle unless they start prompt action against this pest of the pickle, which with equal ardor, infests large patches or small garden beds.

"How may this injurious insect be controlled?"

This answer is given by H. F. Wilson of the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin:

"Spray the vines with powdered arsenate of lead and air slacked lime—one pound of the former to ten pounds of the latter. Apply when beetles appear in numbers and keep it up until they die or quit in disgust."

SIGEL

Miss Anna Holstrom was a guest of Grand Rapids relatives last week.

A large number from here attended the Eagles' convention held at Grand Rapids last week.

Miss Gertrude Businaker came home on Monday from Port Edwards where she has been visiting friends for a week.

Mrs. J. M. Worlund of Grand Rapids is visiting with friends here this week.

J. D. Atkins left on Tuesday for Fond du Lac, where he will spend a week.

Wm. Berg and son, Arthur, of Grand Rapids spent Saturday at the E. Berg home. They made the trip in Mr. Bender's car.

Miss Anna Kronholm is home from Merrill, where she has been spending a few days at the home of her husband, William Kronholm.

Mrs. O. Holstrom visited with her daughter, Mrs. D. Sharkey, at Grand Rapids, a few days last week.

Miss Agda Lindstrom is home from Grand Rapids, where she has been spending a week.

Otto Larson left on Tuesday for Iowa, where he is employed, after spending a two weeks' vacation at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nels Larson.

Miss Ruth Bloomquist, who is employed at Rockford, Ill., is visiting home folks.

Clement Nystrom is home from Coddington, where he has been employed.

Miss Edith Bloomquist is home from Veddam, where she has been visiting friends.

A number of people were entertained at a dinner at the John Oleson home on Sunday.

John Jacobson of Coddington spent Sunday at the Jacobson home.

Mrs. F. Whitman is entertaining her daughter from Chippewa Falls.

NEW HOME

M. Howard Amundson visited with home folks Sunday.

The Mr. and Mrs. Otto Koloschowsky and two sons, Harry and Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. Foush and little daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. Herman Hart and Alfred Holtz visited at the Mrs. E. J. Hoff home Sunday.

Quite a number from this vicinity attended the Eagles convention last Thursday at your city and report that it was fine.

Mr. Laurin Finch and John Sweet purchased new Ford cars last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Irwin and daughter, Malvia, visited at the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Corbin, Sunday.

Lydia and Martin Hoff went to Nekosia to deliver some berries and brought a calf along back.

Mrs. A. Pike, who returned from her daughter's, Meehan, a few weeks ago, is sick with rheumatism. Dr. Waters was called on day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pike and Mrs. James Wilson attended a dance at the Tom Tracy home at Big Lake Saturday night.

PARTICULARS

—The 19th Century demands high class salesmanship; the old time caddy is a thing of the past. Hammett, the auctioneer, does it right. Terms reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. See me or phone 388. if?

PLEASANT HILL

Miss Myrtle Johnson arrived home Saturday from Rockford, Ill., where she spent the past year attending high school. She was accompanied home by her sister, Mrs. Esther Carlson, and two children, who will visit here a short time with her folks.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Platt spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Christensen.

Mrs. Otto Kielman returned to her home in Waukegan, Ill., after a visit with her folks here.

Walter Bulbert went to Madison last week to visit his father.

Will Hahn sports a new automobile these days.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Fox were at Grand Rapids one day the past week.

Most of our farmers replanted their corn the past week.

A business meeting of the members of the church will be held Sunday afternoon after the services.

Louis Tosch is working for Chas. Kohn.

Harold Pinning was an Auburndale visitor Sunday.

Ernest Daves had a shingling bee Monday and Tuesday. He has a fine barn.

Ladies Aid met with Mrs. H. Pinning Tuesday.

ARPIN

Mr. Walter Winebrener and family went for a picnic Sunday on the bluff from Stevens Point are visiting at the home of Wm. Martin.

A crowd of young people went over to visit Viola Bercholtz on Sunday.

John Dorst is building a barn. Wm. Martin and Fred Cole have the work.

Mrs. Wm. Martin returned home from Stevens Point Saturday where she visited with friends and relatives.

HOME TRADE IS A DUTY NO CITIZEN SHOULD SHIRK

A case in point illustrating the benefits of home trade to the town itself has been told. It is a subject that permits of elaboration. It was told how a town with the home trade spirit forged away ahead of a neighboring town which obtained its merchandise from the mail order houses. The advantage of trading at the home shops was made plain, and now a word on the subject of home trade as a duty. As a matter of fact, it is a duty that every citizen with the welfare of his particular community at heart owes to that community. Probable himself is obliged to earn his living in that town. If so, no arguments should be needed to convince him that home trade is so much his duty that if he is a patron of the mail order houses instead he does not deserve a livelihood from the patronage of his neighbors.

Take a man who earns his bread and butter in another town or city. In spite of that fact, it is his duty, too, to patronize the home stores. They are doing business where he has established his home, where he casts his vote at election time and where his children are going to school. He must certainly owe that town something besides his taxes.

Of course fair treatment by the storekeeper should be expected, and usually he is shrewd enough to accord it. On the other hand, the thousands who to their sorrow have bought "a pig in a bag" from a mail order house know that "distance lends enchantment" to the view of the mail order house takes of the matter. A home merchant cannot very well go behind his advertisements in the local papers, while the mail order houses can and do make all kinds of offers in their city papers, knowing full well the best satisfaction a defrauded customer in a remote town can get is to write a letter of protest, which goes into the waste basket.

This digression from the subject of home trade is a duty is merely to call attention to the fact that there are more spurious bargains advertised by the mail order houses than genuine ones.

Home trade as a duty ought to be a town slogan. It should be practiced and preached by every man and woman identified with the best interests of the town they call their home.

Mary.

Mary had a little lamp;
It was well trimmed, no doubt,
For every time a fellow called
The little lamp went out.

As a Rule.

Wayne—There's one good thing about a vacation.
Payne—What is that?
Wayne—When it's over it's paid for.

Mary had a 'lectric car

That never tried to dunk.
One day it gave the curb a jar—
And now it's mostly junk.

On The Map.

"Jiggersville has a great future," said the proud citizen.
"What makes you think so?" asked the government sleuth.
"The town is only about twenty years old, but in that comparatively short time it has turned out a famous baseball pitcher and a forger with a national reputation."

To point with pride is all right, but to get out and hustle will help more.

GOOD GOVERNMENT

The chief function of government is to protect the citizen in the full enjoyment of his or her natural rights, including the opportunity for abundant and wholesome recreation and decent social intercourse, but in a great city this opportunity is wholly denied to thousands of citizens, both young and old, simply because the necessary facilities are not provided.

—Mayor Haynes of Minneapolis.

RUBBING IT IN

It may be true, says a Missouri editor, that the circuses take a whole lot of money out of town, but look at the mail order houses—they don't even give a parade.—Kansas City Star.

Legal Blanks for sale at this office

June 25, 1916. July 5

Wood County Court, in Probate. In the Matter of the Estate of Henry La Tourette, deceased.

On reading and filing the application of Amelia Courtney, executrix, representing among other things that she has fully administered the said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing her account of her administration, and that the residue of the said estate be assigned to such persons as are by law entitled to the same.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, That said application be heard before this court, at a general term thereof to be held at the probate office, in the city of Grand Rapids, on the 5th day of September, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That notice of the time and place of examining and allowing said account and of assigning the residue of said estate, be given to all persons interested by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks, in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper published in said county before the day fixed for said hearing.

Dated this 20th day of June, 1916.

By the Court, W. J. Conway, County Judge.

Chas. E. Belote, Attorney for Petitioner.

June 21, 1916. July 5

State of Wisconsin, in County Court for Wood County.

In re Estate of John Wierzbicki, deceased. Notice is hereby given that at the general term of said court to be held on the first Tuesday of September, 1916, at the Court House in the City of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, and State of Wisconsin, there will be heard and considered the application for the appointment of an administrator of the estate of John Wierzbicki, deceased, otherwise written Wierzbicki, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the general term of said court to be held at said Court House on the first Tuesday of November, 1916, there will be heard and considered and adjusted all claims against said John Wierzbicki, otherwise written Wierzbicki, deceased.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN that all such claims for credits, claims and allowances must be presented to said County Court at the Court House in the City of Grand Rapids, County of Wood and State of Wisconsin, on or before four months from the date hereof, or be barred.

Dated June 20, 1916.

By the Court, W. J. Conway, County Judge.

Chas. E. Belote, Attorney.

June 7, 1916. June 21

Wood County in County Court, in Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Joseph A. Rice, deceased.

On reading and filing the application of Angelina Rice, representing among other things that she has fully administered the said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing her account of her administration, and that the residue of the said estate be assigned to such persons as are by law entitled to the same.

IT IS ORDERED, That said application be heard before this court at a general term thereof to be held at the probate office in the city of Grand Rapids, on the third day of July, 1916, at ten o'clock, A. M.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That notice of the time and place of examining and allowing said account and of assigning the residue of said estate, be given to all persons interested, by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks, in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper published in said county, before the day fixed for said hearing.

Dated this 31st day of May, 1916.

By the Court, W. J. Conway, County Judge.

Scientists Judge Beer

Prof. Gardner says in his "Manuel of Hygiene":
"One quart of beer equals in food value one-half pound of bread as to quantity of carbohydrates and albumen."

Dr. Miley, the pure-food expert, says:
"A moderate use of beer is beneficial to health."

Dr. F. W. Pavy, Dean of the Royal College of Physicians, London, says:
"Beer is refreshing, nutritive and promotes digestion. Science knows of no more wholesome beverage."

From the Worlds Work:
"Belgium, thriftiest of all nations, consumes greatest quantity of beer per head of population."

Dr. Pasteur, the great scientist, advocated laws to stimulate the manufacture of beer and said:
"The world owes a debt of gratitude to beer for it is the greatest aid to temperance we know. The general use of beer is destined to make the world sober."

GRAND RAPIDS BREWING CO.

24 Bottles for \$1.15 Phone 177

Ten Years Ago

What did you think you would be worth today? Didn't have much idea did you, but you were sure you would be pretty well fixed financially.

ARE YOU?

How much will you be worth in the next ten years? Has past experience taught you anything—has it taught you the wisdom of a

Savings Account

It should have been your first lesson

The Citizens National Bank

Grand Rapids, Wis.

CHAUTAUQUA

GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

Not a Money Making Scheme
: : But a Town Enterprise : :

JULY 7th to JULY 12th

6 Days 6 Days

OF

INFORMATION LECTURES EDUCATION SCIENCE INSPIRATION MUSIC

A Community Chautauqua under the direction of community people

12 Numbers 12 Numbers

See small folders and bill boards for program

Season Tickets \$1.50 Children 75c

EVERYBODY IN ON IT

DR. GODDARD will be at the HOTEL WITTER at GRAND RAPIDS, Tuesday, July 4th. Consultation Free.

THE TRUTH--and the PROOF



DR. N. A. GODDARD

"WORDS AND PROMISES ARE ONLY GOOD WHEN BACKED UP BY DEEDS"

This axiom is just as true today as it was when Socrates uttered it hundreds of years ago. And I attribute my success as a specialist, principally to the fact, that I never attempt to treat cases that are in curable, and second, that I back up my claims by absolute proof.

HERE IS THE PROOF

Do You Believe Them? WRITE TO THEM AND SATISFY YOURSELF. Such proof cannot be manufactured or imitated.

Little Sumner, Wis., 1-8-12.

After taking seven treatments, I am now cured of a rupture which I had for six years. I did not lose a moment's time from my work, suffered no pain or inconvenience. Am satisfied in every way. You may refer to me.

ARTHUR VIRTUES, R. F. D. No. 1, Little Sumner, Wis.

Black Creek, Wis., 2-17-12.

It is with pleasure that I write you to say that after treating with you I am completely cured of Chronic Appendicitis and Gall Stones. Other doctors wanted to operate. I weighed 15 lbs. more than I did when I started treatment. I was sent to you by a lady you cured of Gall Stones two years ago. You may refer to me at any time.

MISS MARTHA SCHINK, R. F. D. No. 33, Box 4, Black Creek, Wis.

Cured of Nephritis, Jan. 8, 1915.

Dear Doctor:— This is to tell you that I am now in good shape and that I feel well and comfortable this winter. Instead of cold all the time as I was last winter. I thought at that time that there was no hope for my ever getting well; what a change this winter! I can do a good day's work as well as anyone and have regained my vitality and strength. I look well and am actually a new man. Our local doctor failed to do me any good and I am mighty glad I came to you for treatment. For I am certain to be well now. You may refer to me anyone wishing to hear from one who you have treated. I am glad to recommend you.

JOHN CALGAN, Route 22, Hortonville, Wis.

Beaver Dam, Wis., Nov. 13, '15.

J. W. Post, Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Sir:— Answering your letter of the 20th I am pleased to say that Dr. N. A. Goddard's treatments have been entirely satisfactory. I consider myself cured of my rupture and before taking my treatment I made careful investigation of previous cases where he claimed to have had good results. I have never worn a truss since and have no bad effects or annoyance.

Very truly yours, C. A. STARKWEATHER, Beaver Dam, Wis.

I treat all chronic diseases of both Men and Women, Rupture, Chronic Appendicitis, Gall Stones, Gout, (without operation) Varicose Veins and Ulcers, Blood and Nervous Troubles.

Ladies suffering from disease peculiar to their sex should by all means consult me.

SEND FOR MY FREE BOOK

If you cannot call, a postal will bring you my free book, "Modern Methods of Treating Chronic Diseases Without Operation."

REMEMBER

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Hours 9:00 A. M. to 7:00 P. M.

CONSULTATION FREE.

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No other silo has the equal of these or other Tecktonius matchless equipment—no other gives the length, quality, or convenience of service.

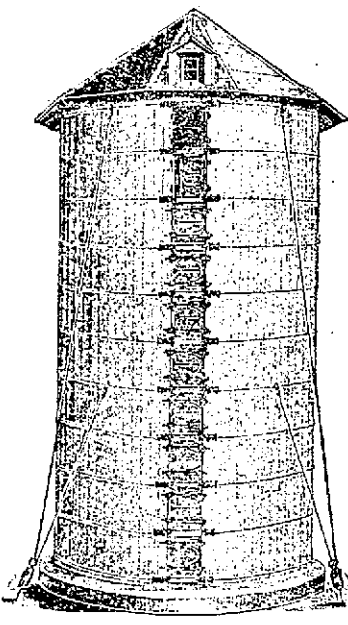
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posting you fully on Tecktonius Silo—All Silos—and why silo is big paying investment for you. They are worth dollars to you.

Both are Free—Send for them today.

SUWAME LUMBER COMPANY
Rudolph and Milladore, Wis.



Tecktonius "Self-Adjusting" Silo Fastener automatically adjusts silo to all silage conditions. Only one of many Tecktonius Exclusive Silo Features.

YOUTHFUL STOCKMAN'S FUTURE IS BRIGHT

The young chap who stands at the parting of the ways between boyhood and manhood is a surveyor. He surveys what he thinks he wants to do.

Should he enter in a profession, engage in business, do this, that or the other, or be a farmer? At once comes the question of the future, which each occupation holds for him.

If he can then confer with men engaged in the various classes of the world's work he may decide whether opportunity lies thickly or thin. In connection the following from an address by the late Dr. Henry B. Pavill (a native of Wisconsin) only a short time before his death is enlightening.

"The future before the young breeder who has respect for his general agriculture, and is willing to protect it, and who wants good animals, and who will let the speculative part alone—the future of that man is the brightest future that I know of anywhere."

If a young man can see his way clear to stand firm on this advice then he has the world of the future before him a bright future.

SUCCESS ON THE SOIL

There came to the writer the other day the interesting account of two brothers, one of whom had fitted himself for the law and the other for a medical career.

After a short period of practice the doctor concluded that the application of a fair amount of brains and the exercise of a certain amount of faith would give him larger returns if devoted to agriculture, so he quit the pill business and took up farming. His brother, the lawyer, has since then been successful in farming. The years passed. In the interval the one who changed to farming has become independently wealthy, has traveled all over his own country, and made numerous trips to Europe. The lawyer, who stuck to his profession, is just barely making a living and today, when it is so late, realizes that he missed it by not doing as his brother did.

OTTO MATHE, R. F. No. 1, Forest Junction, Wis.

Cured of Appendicitis, April 30, 1915.

Dr. N. A. Goddard,

Dear Doctor:— My daughter, who is 13 years old, was taken ill with appendicitis about one year ago, and had in all three attacks. I called in two different doctors to see her, and both said she had appendicitis and both advised immediate operation, but I decided to consult you first. We came to see you at Marshfield, November 25, 1914, and began treatment at that time. My daughter began to improve right away and has been steadily getting better ever since. She has been under your treatment for six months and was never in better health and I am satisfied that she is cured to stay. I am owing you much to my daughter and I did not allow her to be operated upon until I had seen you and I can recommend you to all who are afflicted in a similar way. You have treated my child satisfactorily and honestly and I am grateful to you for excellent service.

P. J. REICHEL, R. F. 2, Drillon, Wis.

I have scores of other letters in my possession which I can show you but cannot print for various reasons.

I treat all chronic diseases of both Men and Women, Rupture, Chronic Appendicitis, Gall Stones, Gout, (without operation) Varicose Veins and Ulcers, Blood and Nervous Troubles.

Ladies suffering from disease peculiar to their sex should by all means consult me.

SEND FOR MY FREE BOOK

If you cannot call, a postal will bring you my free book, "Modern Methods of Treating Chronic Diseases Without Operation."

REMEMBER

I never accept any incurable cases; I give a written guarantee of service in those cases that I do accept. My charges are in reach of all. Everything strictly confidential.

I VISIT GRAND RAPIDS EVERY FOUR WEEKS, AND I WILL NEXT BE AT THE WITTER HOTEL, GRAND RAPIDS, WIS., TUESDAY, July 4th.

Hours 9:00 A. M. to 7:00 P. M.

CONSULTATION FREE.

DR. GODDARD

121 Wisconsin STREET MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

"All Silos Not Alike"

The wood silo is demonstrably superior to all other material in silage making. The evidence on this score is overwhelming. When silo is empty and weather dry and hot, the staves shrink and hoops expand, causing hoops to get loose on many spots. There is one silo construction—and one only—that solves this problem of keeping hoops always tight and securely in place during all changing weather and service conditions. That one is the

TECKTONIUS SILO

With "Self-Adjusting" Hoop and Door Fasteners.

Tecktonius Self-Adjusting Silo Fasteners have revolutionized silo construction, by giving the wood silo all the strength and rigidity of steel or concrete, at the same time possessing the better silage making properties of wood.

No other silo has the equal of these or other Tecktonius matchless equipment—no other gives the length, quality, or convenience of service.

When you know how vastly superior these essential Tecktonius Silo Features are over corresponding features of other silos, you will then know "All Silos are not Alike." Send for

"Broadside" Folder and "Silo Facts"

posting you fully on Tecktonius Silo—All Silos—and why silo is big paying investment for you. They are worth dollars to you.

Both are Free—Send for them today.

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LONDON SHOWS ENLARGED

Bigger and better than ever, Jove's Great London Circus will soon be with us. Every department has been enlarged. Five hundred arenas performers; over a hundred and thirty elephants; a completely filled with new and absolutely different novelties. The Great London Shows Consolidated is surely a great institution.

When one has seen it from end to end outside and inside, and has formed an inventory of what he has seen, and learned for a very nominal fee, how much real pleasure and benefit it has been, he can easily understand why a big three ring circus, of the high standard of the Great London Shows occupies the enviable position in the amusement world that it does.

The far-famed Dublin Dapple Circus, \$25,000 Prize Winners are also presented in conjunction with the circus.

The Great London Circus will exhibit in Grand Rapids, Monday, July 2nd.

CHECK CUCUMBER BEETLE WITH ARSENATE POWDER

Wisconsin growers of cucumbers each year face a losing fight with the cucumber beetle unless they start prompt action against this pest of the pickle, which with equal force invades large patches or small garden beds.

"How may this injurious insect be controlled?" This answer is given by H. F. Wilson of the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.

"Dust the vines with powdered arsenate of lead and air slacked lime—one pound of the former to ten pounds of the latter. Apply when beetles appear in numbers and repeat it until they die or quit infesting."

Miss Anna Holstrom was a guest of Grand Rapids relatives last week.

A large number from here attended the Eagles' convention held at Grand Rapids last week.

Miss Gertrude Busmanaker came home on Monday from Port Edwards where she has been visiting friends for a week.

Mrs. J. M. Worlund of Grand Rapids is visiting with friends here this week.

J. B. Atkins left on Tuesday for Fond du Lac, where he will spend a week.

Wm. Berg and son, Arthur, of Grand Rapids spent Saturday at the R. Berg home. They made the trip in Mr. Bender's car.

Miss Anna Kronholm is home from Merrill, where she has been spending a few days at the home of her brother, William Kronholm.

Mrs. O. Holstrom visited with her daughter, Mrs. D. Sharkey, at Grand Rapids, a few days last week.

Miss Agda Lindstrom is home from Grand Rapids, where she has been spending a week.

Otto Larson left on Tuesday for Iowa, where he is employed, after spending a two weeks' vacation at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson.

Miss Ruth Bloomquist, who is employed at Rockford, Ill., is visiting home folks.

Clement Nephron is home from Coddington, where he has been employed.

Miss Edith Bloomquist is home from Vedum, where she has been visiting friends.

A number of people were entertained at a dinner at the John Oleson home on Sunday.

John Jacobson of Coddington spent Sunday at the Jacobson home.

Mrs. F. Whitman is entertaining her daughter from Chippewa Falls.

NEW HOME

Mr. Howard Amundson visited with home folks Sunday.

The Mr. and Mrs. Otto Kolshousky and two sons, Harry and Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. Pouss and little daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. Herman Hart and Alfred Holtz visited at the Mr. E. J. Holtz home Sunday.

Quite a number from this vicinity attended the Eagles convention last Thursday at your city and report that it was fine.

Mr. Laurum Finch and John Sweet purchased new Ford cars last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Irwin and daughter, Malvix, visited at the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Corbin, Sunday.

Lydia and Martin Hoeft went to Nekeos to deliver some berries and brought a calf along back.

Mrs. A. Pike, who returned from her daughter's at Mecha a few weeks ago, is sick with rheumatism. Dr. Waters was called on day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pike and Mrs. James Wilson attended a dance at the Tom Tracy home at Big Lake Saturday night.

PARTICULARS

—The 19th Century demands high class salesmanship: the old time fogey is a thing of the past. Hammett, the auctioneer, does it right. Terms reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. See me or phone 388, if

PLEASANT HILL

Miss Myrtle Johnson arrived home Saturday from Rockford, Ill., where she spent the past year attending high school. She was accompanied home by her sister, Mrs. Esther Carlson, and two daughters, who will visit here a short time with her folks.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Platt spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Christensen.

Mrs. Otto Kleiman returned to her home in Waukegan, Ill., after a visit with her folks here.

Walter Butler went to Madison last week to visit his father.

Will Hahn sports a new automobile these days.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Fox were at Grand Rapids one day the past week. Most of our farmers replanted their corn the past week.

A business meeting of the members of the church will be held Sunday afternoon after services.

Louis Tosch is working for Chas. Kaip.

Harold Pinning was an Auburn-dale visitor Sunday.

Ernest Dawes had a shingling bee Monday and Tuesday. He has a fine barn.

Ladies Aid met with Mrs. H. Pinning Tuesday.

ARPA

Mr. Walter Winebrener and family went for a picnic Sunday on the bluff.

Mrs. Emil Martin and children from Stevens Point are visiting at the home of Wm. Martin.

A crowd of young people went over to visit Viola Bercholtz on Sunday.

John Dorst is building a barn. Wm. Martin and Fred Cole have the work.

Mrs. Wm. Martin returned home from Stevens Point Saturday. She visited with friends and relatives.

HOME TRADE IS A DUTY NO CITIZEN SHOULD SHIRK

A case in point illustrating the benefits of home trade to the town itself has been told. It is a subject that permits of elaboration.

It is told how a town with the home trade spirit forged away about a neighboring town which obtained its merchandise from the mail order houses. The advantage of trading at the home shops was made plain, and now a word on the subject of home trade as a duty.

As a matter of fact, it is a duty that every citizen with the welfare of his particular community at heart owes to that community. Probable himself is obliged to earn his living in that town. If so, no arguments should be needed to convince him that home trade is so much his duty that if he is a patron of the mail order houses instead he does not deserve a livelihood from the patronage of his neighbors.

Take a man who earns his bread and butter in another town or city. In spite of that fact, it is his duty, too, to patronize the home stores. When he does business where he has established his home, where he casts his vote at election time, and where his children are going to school. He most certainly owes that town something besides his taxes.

Of course fair treatment by the stockkeeper should be expected, and usually he is shrewd enough to accord it. On the other hand, the thousands who to their sorrow have bought "a pig in a bag" from a mail order house in Wisconsin.

"Dust the vines with powdered arsenate of lead and air slacked lime—one pound of the former to ten pounds of the latter. Apply when beetles appear in numbers and repeat it until they die or quit infesting."

Home trade as a duty ought to be a town slogan. It should be practiced and preached by every man and woman identified with the best interests of the town they call their home.

Mary.

Mary had a little lamp; It was well trained, no doubt, For every time a fellow called The little lamp went out.

As a Rule.

Wayne—There's one good thing about a vacation.

Payne—What is that?

Wayne—When it's over it's paid for.

Mary had a 'lectric car

"That never tried to flunk. One day it gave the curb a jar— And now it's mostly junk."

On The Map.

"Jiggers have a great future," said the proud citizen.

"What makes you think so?" asked the government sleuth.

"The fellow is only about twenty years old, but in that comparatively short time it has turned out a famous baseball pitcher and a forger with a national reputation."

To point with pride is all right, but to get out and hustle will help more.

GOOD GOVERNMENT.

The chief function of government is to protect the citizen in the full enjoyment of his or her natural rights, including the opportunity for abundant and wholesome recreation and decent social intercourse, but in a great city this opportunity is wholly denied to thousands of citizens, both young and old, simply because the necessary facilities are not provided.

—Mayor Haynes of Minneapolis.

RUBBING IT IN

It may be true, says a Missouri editor, that the citizens take a whole lot of money out of town, but look at the mail order houses. They don't even give a parade. Kansas City Star.

Legal Blanks for sale at this office

June 21 Wood County Court, In Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Henry L. Tondre, deceased.

On reading and filing the application of Angeline Tondre, executrix, representing among other things that she has fully administered the said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing her account of her administration, and that the residue of the said estate be assigned to such persons as are by law entitled to the same.

IT IS ORDERED, That said application be heard before this court, at a general term thereof to be held at the Probate office, in the city of Grand Rapids, on the 24th day of September, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That notice of the time and place of examining and allowing said account, and of assigning residue of said estate, be given to all persons interested in publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks, in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper published in said county before the day fixed for said hearing.

Dated this 20th day of June, 1916.

By the Court, W. J. Conway, County Judge.

Chas. E. Biers, Attorney for Petitioner.

June 21 State of Wisconsin, In County Court for Wood County.

In re Estate of John Wierzbicki, otherwise known as Wierzbicki, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that at the general term of said court to be held on the 24th day of September, 1916, there will be heard and considered the application of John Wierzbicki, executor of the estate of John Wierzbicki, deceased, for the appointment of an administrator of the estate of John Wierzbicki, deceased, last deceased.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN that all such claims for examination and allowance must be presented to said County Court at the Court House in the City of Grand Rapids, County of Wood and State of Wisconsin, on or before four months from the date hereof, or be barred.

Dated June 20, 1916.

By the Court, W. J. Conway,

Pleasant Memory. She—Do you remember that you once proposed to me and that I refused you? He—Yes, that is one of my life's most beautiful memories.—Buffalo Courier.

Shifted Responsibility. "What did you do with your money?" "I tried to be careful. I was too timid to invest it myself, so I turned it over to other people and let them do it."

Legal Blanks for sale at this office

In YOUR house or barn
(or other buildings)
lumber is more than "just wood"

Buying lumber deserves a little thought. Every kind of wood has its own special uses. Using the wrong kind of wood is no wiser than trying to plow with a cultivator.

HEMLOCK

We do not recommend "Old Faithful" HEMLOCK for high class interior trim and doors (use Birch for that) though Hemlock makes fine, soft wood trim; nor for shingles, nor posts, nor several other things. BUT—

When it comes to the "hard work" jobs—the studs, rafters, under-floors; rough boarding and siding; the barn floors; station platforms, crossing planks—wherever pretty grain and varnish don't count but "stand-up" does—nothing to it but "Old Faithful" HEMLOCK.

Ask us for **FREE BOOK OF PLANS** (published by "The Hemlock Manufacturers," Oshkosh, Wis.) including all kinds of "Old Faithful" HEMLOCK farm structures.

KELLOGG BROS. LUMBER CO.

Everything in Quality Lumber and Building Material

Grand Rapids, Wis.

More than One Million now in use—500,000 more are to be sold this year. No other motor car in the world has such a wonderful record for service. This year's favored premium is the same Ford car of quality and reliability for less money. That's all.

The Roadster, \$300; Touring Car, \$400; Coupe, \$500; Town Car, \$600; Sedan, \$700; Limousine, \$800. On sale and display at

JENSEN & EBBE, Agents.

GRAND RAPIDS MONDAY July 3

The First Time Here

THE GREAT LONDON SHOWS

Most Stupendously Perfected Amusement Organization Touring the Country.

Positively Coming on its Own Trains or Double Length Cars, bringing with it Acres of Sun and Waterproof Canvas. Seats 10,000 People. The Largest Menagerie of Rare Beasts ever assembled. The Highest Paid Performers that ever congregated with one show.

Alamoor's vaults give up to make the Syrian wealth dwarf in comparison. Beauty, Gorgeousness, Brilliance and Splendor Combined in the Grand Spectacular of the Floral Scenic Achievement.

THE GARLAND OF ROSES.

THE HAYDEN TROUPE

The Champions of Equestrianism, Gymnastics, Acrobatic and Aerial Classes. Every Act Offered Refreshingly New, and Every Act a Feature Act. This is the Show that glories in the fact that it can show that which has never been shown before.

MENAGERIE TEEMING WITH WONDERS!

Matured and Nursing Specimens of the Not Yet Extinct Ape and Family.

MOST VALUABLE STABLE OF BLUE-BAY HORSES

CARRIED BY THE SHOW IN THE COUNTRY.

40 FUNNY, FROLICHOME, BIRTH-LOVING CLOWNS.

ACROBATIC and PANTOMIMIC Laugh-Preventing. Fellows whose antics occasion continuous roars of merriment.

GORGEOUS, ENTRANCING, REFRESHING STREET PARADE Every Morning

Over a Mile of Beauty and Splendor Rivaling the Famous Durban Pageant of India. Beyond Description, Beyond Comparison.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, at 2 and 8 p.m. (Shows to be Menagerie and Band Concert once each week. Grand parade outside Exhibition on the Show grounds commencing at 10 p.m. the parade.)

Blue Blood Versus Oil

By DONALD CHAMBERLIN

Billy Perkins had the usual American assurance, but it never got into the twilight till he went to Spain as a clerk in the American embassy. Billy had means and no taste for business. Indeed, since his living was ground out for him by coupons which fell like gold leaves from sundry bonds he had inherited, what he wanted was an apology for occupation. A friend having been appointed secretary of legation at Madrid, he secured Billy a position as travel clerk, which gave him the right to say that he was attached to the embassy, but he was seldom if ever called upon to do any work.

As an attaché of the legation he received invitations, and, since Americans are considered an unconventional people, he was accorded social liberties that other men were not granted. For instance, there were families which he was permitted to visit as young men visit in America—that is, he was not forced to converse with young women from the sidewalk, they standing on a balcony high above his head. He was permitted to see certain young ladies in their homes, but not alone. Some member of the family other than the lady on whom he called was always present.

One young lady in whose home he was accorded an entrance was a daughter of Don Sebastian Herrera, a Spanish grandee whose family once was planted in the time of Ferdinand and Isabella. Dona Inez, the daughter, was destined for some nobleman who would be considered worthy to enter the Herrera family. As for Billy Perkins, had he ten times the fortune he possessed he was not for a moment to be thought of as a husband for her.

Nevertheless the Herreras had traveled abroad a good deal and had thrown off some of the most ultra of their Spanish conventional forms. Their daughter met men at balls, and occasionally one was invited to her home—of course only by her father's mother. Billy Perkins met her at a function given by his chief, the ambassador, and fell desperately in love with her.

Dona Inez evinced a desire to learn English, and when Billy offered to teach her her mother was much pleased with the offer. The good lady had a high admiration for the English nobility and had formed a design of taking her daughter to England, hoping that her rare beauty would catch an English nobleman. However this may be, Billy was permitted to come to the house two evenings in the week to give Dona Inez lessons in the English language.

Nothing is so delightful to two young persons of opposite sex as to outwit those who are placed on guard over them. Billy's method of teaching English was to have his pupil read something printed in that language or convert something printed from Spanish into the English tongue. This required the use of a Spanish and English dictionary.

One evening when the two were at work using the dictionary every few minutes, Billy, turning the leaves, stopped and put his finger on the word "your." Then he turned to the words "eyes" and put his finger on that word, for this way he spelled out "your eyes are like beautiful twin lakes, and your lashes are like the rushes growing on the borders." Then Inez took the dictionary and by the same means said, "You Americans are great flatterers."

How She Got Him

By MARTHA V. MONROE

Didn't I never tell you how your Uncle Cyrus and I came to get married? Well, I'll tell you all about it now. Your uncle was a long, lean, rawboned young fellow, twenty-two years old, and had the farm walk. I don't know where our farmer boys get that walk unless it comes from following the plow. But Cy was a stiddy fellow and had a lot of stuff in him. I knew two young women that wanted him, and I made a third. But the other two were either of 'em so much better fixed than I that I didn't think there was any chance for me, though I didn't see much prospect of any of us havin' him 'cause he was so modest he wouldn't be likely to think any of us would have him and wouldn't propose.

One day when I'd been to the store for some things I wanted and was walkin' home Cy came down into the road by a cow path and fined me. "Mornin', Miss Barker," he said. "Mornin', Mr. Rogers," I answered. "You got a lot of 'em in your class, this mornin'." It's powerful becomin'." He was lookin' at me kind of shifty, "Seems to me either the young folks about here have mighty poor taste or you don't want to get married."

"Oh, lawd sake!" Mr. Rogers, there's no one wants to marry a girl with no property of her own and no prospects." "Would you really like to get married?" "Of course I would. I don't know any girl that wants to be an old maid; I don't, shore."

"If you feel that way I reckon I kin help you out. I know a man that lost his wife about a year ago and wants to get married to have some one to take care of his children. I wouldn't mind introducin' him to you."

"Pur off I was mad at his talkin' like that instead of wantin' me for himself, but purty soon I reckoned he was so modest that he hadn't the sprin' to put himself forward and was hidin' himself behind the widower." So I didn't let on I suspected, and I says: "Mr. Rogers, if you kin get me that situation I'll be ever so much obliged to you."

He didn't look very cheerful at my own willin' to take up with somebody else, but he didn't say anything except that he'd bring the widower to see me. I told him the sooner the better, for I was gittin' on, and purty soon even a widower with a hull lot o' children wouldn't look at me.

I knew well enough that his widower was all in his imagination. When ever I met Cy after that I asked him when he was goin' to bring his friend around. First it was the spring plantin' that kept him too busy to do anything else; then the wheat had to be cut, then the corn, and when the crops was all got in I hadn't seen the widower at all. One evening when I was drivin' the cows home Cy joined me on the road. I made up my mind that I wasn't goin' to be foolin' along that way any longer, so I said, says I: "Mr. Rogers, I thort you was goin' to keep me from bein' an old maid by gittin' me the position o' mother to a man's motherless children. I'm mighty disappointed. It's half a year since you made that promise, and you hadn't kept it yet."

"Thain't my fault," says Cy. "I made the promise at the wrong time. If a farmer's goin' to promise anything he oughtn't to do it in the spring, when the summer work's jist comin' on."

Keeper and Convict

By JOHN Y. LARNED

Tommy Ruggles and Eddie Barnes were schoolmates. Not only were they schoolmates, but little chums. They left the grammar school and entered the high school at the same time. From the high school they went out into the world to fight the battle of life. Ruggles drifted into the political arena and after an election, during which he had done good work for his party, received the appointment of head of the state penitentiary.

Barnes became a merchant in a small way. He finally formed a partnership with a man who swindled him out of all he possessed. A quarrel ensued that ended in a scuffle, during which Barnes threw his opponent, whose head struck some hard substance, and his skull was fractured. He died, and Barnes was sent to the penitentiary to serve a term of ten years.

When Ruggles and Barnes met, after not having seen each other for several years, they both shed tears. "Tom," said Barnes, "I'm sorry you are my jailer. I cannot serve out my term, and I am bound to try to escape. And I wish to say to you now that I expect you to do your duty by the state like an honorable man. You may kill me while trying to capture me when I try to escape."

"Don't try the escape game, Ed. I seldom, if ever, pays. And in this case it would be hard on us both. I should certainly do my duty, and you know where that duty would lie. To me you are only one of hundreds of prisoners for whom I am responsible."

Barnes made an effort to serve out his sentence without any attempt to escape. But one day an excellent opportunity offered itself. He was in the yard of the prison near a gateway, which was opened to admit a cart. A storm came up, and the gatekeeper was blinded by a cloud of dust and lightning. Barnes slipped out and ran like a deer.

He ran into a house not far from the prison, where he found a woman. It is difficult to repress sympathy with one humbled for his life or his liberty, and the woman treated him with a suit of her husband's clothes, and Barnes persuaded her to give him a revolver. But Ruggles at the head of a force was after him, and the convict was seen leaving the house. He had a good start, and when they reached him he was on rising ground behind a stone wall ready to defend himself. Ruggles asked a man to keep back, telling them that he would go forward and endeavor to persuade the prisoner to surrender. He walked forward till he heard Barnes call out:

"Don't come any farther, Tom. I'm desperate!" "Give yourself up, Ed. I've got a dozen men down on the road. It will be suicide for you to resist, and to hurt you would be an awful thing for me. I can't go back to that life. I'd rather die."

"There was a grim silence between them for a few moments; then Barnes added: "Go back and send your men to take me. I don't want to hurt you, and I'm going to use up the six shots in my revolver."

"I wouldn't send my men where I can do all there is to be done. If any one is to be killed in my recapture I prefer that it should be myself."

The Knowing Druggist.

The Youth—L—er—would like a bottle of some good—er—hair restorer.

The Druggist—Want it for your mustache, I suppose?

The Youth—Er—yes, sir.

The Druggist—Well, I guess it is hair originator you want.

Gee! What a Jolt!

Miss Knox—Good morning, Mr. Supleigh. You are not looking well this morning.

Supleigh—Do, I've got an awful cold in my head, and ab all broke up.

Miss Knox—Indeed! Strange thing about colds, isn't it?

Supleigh—What do you mean?

Miss Knox—Why, they always seem to settle in the weakest place.

According to Directions.

Grins—I understand your wife has gone away for a three weeks visit.

Grins—That's right.

Grins—Don't you miss the directing hand of the household department?

Grins—Oh no, her mother is doing the directing.

After the Wedding.

Your pa promised to give a dowry of twenty thousand marks. When is he going to pay?"

Well, if he promised twenty thousand he meant two thousand, and you ought not to insist on such a trifling sum! —Megendorfer Maetzer (Munich).

This hero worship makes us tired—because we never expect to be a hero.

W. T. LYLE
Licensed Embalmer and Funeral Director.
Lady Attendant if desired.
Office 385. Res. phone 886
Night phone 886. Day phone 885
Store on West Side.

W. Melvin Ruckle, M. D.
Practice Limited To
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
Glasses fitted correctly. Ear and eye surgeon, Kivverview Hospital. Office in Wood County Bank Building. Telephone No. 254.

ORSON P. COCHRAN
PIANO TUNER
Best work guaranteed. Call telephone 233 or at the house, 417 Third Avenue North.

B. M. VAUGHAN
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Money loaned, real estate bought and sold. Wood block, East Side, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

Preparedness!

It is a familiar word these days, and used principally in connection with the protection of our great United States. It suggests many other thoughts, however, and among the most important is PREPAREDNESS FOR THE FUTURE COMFORT OF OURSELVES AND FAMILIES.

It is dangerous to delay a matter of so much consequence and the easiest way to start preparations for the future is via the "Bank Account Route." Many have followed this plan and are now fully prepared to meet any emergency. Better get started—we have a bank book for you.

"SAFETY" Capital and Surplus \$200,000.00 FIRST

Wood County National Bank
Grand Rapids, Wis.

SAFETY SERVICE

OLD FRIENDS SHOCKED AT THE GOOD LADIES' APPEARANCE.

GOSH JUDGE! YOU'RE ALL SWUNG UP! WHAT'S A MATTER?

BEEN IN MEXICO WHERE I COULDN'T GET THE REAL TOBACCO CHEW, BUT I'VE ONCE CUT NOW SO YOU WATCH ME GET FAT AGAIN!

WHEN a judge of good tobacco is accustomed to getting W-B CUT Chewing and has his supply cut off, By Heck, he misses it. No other chewing fills the bill. The rich tobacco and the touch of salt that keeps bringing out the taste, makes a little bit of a nibble give more satisfaction and last twice as long as a wad of ordinary tobacco.

Dealers that know what's happening, have W-B CUT—10c the pouch.

Made by WEYMAN-BRITTON COMPANY, 50 Union Square, New York City

"Reason-Why" Tires

GOODRICH "Barefoot" Tires are light in weight, and close grained.

This proves them relatively free from the usual inert substances or "fillers," that give excess Weight, stiffness, and grind, to Tire treads.

More than 200 different Makes and Brands of Motor-Car, and Truck, Tires were manufactured and sold in U. S. A. last year, 1915.

These totalled about 12,000,000 Tires. Of that 12,000,000 total Tires, the B. F. Goodrich Co. made and sold one-fourth.

Yet—Tires are only one of the 267 different lines of Rubber Goods made by the Goodrich Rubber Factory, which is the largest in the World, with a 47-year Experience.

This indicates the "Reason-Why" Goodrich Best-in-the-Market Fabric Tires can be, and are, sold to Consumers (via Dealers) at the lowest prices in America, per delivered Mile of Performance.

Compare figures herewith and see!

Goodrich "Fair-List" Prices

BLACK "BAREFOOT" SAFETY-TREADS		
30 x 3	Ford Sizes	\$10.40
30 x 3 1/2		\$13.40
32 x 3 1/2		\$15.45
33 x 4		\$22.00
34 x 4		\$22.40
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Goodrich Truck Tires

REPLACEMENTS of other Makes of Truck Tires with Goodrich Truck Tires, during last four years were as follows:

1912 Change-overs to Goodrich	2,590
1913 " " " "	6,357
1914 " " " "	10,725
1915 " " " "	14,000

These Change-overs to Goodrich tell their own story to the thinking Truck Owner.

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO., Akron, O.

GOODRICH Fair-Listed "Black-Tread" TIRES

"TEXTAN"—Does for your SHOE Soles what black "Barefoot-Rubber" does for Goodrich TIRE Soles.

—Wears longer than Leather!	—Is Non-slippery!	—Is more Flexible than Leather!
—Is Waterproof!	—Is Lighter than Leather!	—Is EASIER on your Feet!

Ask your Shoe Dealer, or Shoe Repairer, for Textan Soles on your next pair of Shoes.

Grand Rapids Milling Co.

COAL AND WOOD

The Best Grades at Reasonable Prices.

CALL US UP AT Phone 410 or 5

BOSSERT BROTHERS
WOOD AND COAL YARDS

A Big Difference.

Edith—True happiness is found in pursuing something—not in catching it.

Edward—If you had ever pursued the last car at night you wouldn't say that.

No Saving.

"The women are wearing a reduced amount of clothing, apparently."

Seems so. Yet it costs quite as much and the laundry bills are just as high.

Her Plan.

"Do you believe in preparedness?" the minister asked.

"Well," he replied, "I always like to have a little cold meat in the house."

A Midnight Episode.

Mrs. Crimmonbeak (at the head of the stairs)—How you frightened me, John!

Mr. Crimmonbeak—Why? Oh, you found the keyhole so quick I was afraid it was somebody else.

You Will Be Intoxicated

with pleasure after you have seen how excellently Victoria Flour bakes. Let your wife try it and we wager you will find the meals twice as appetizing.

Grand Rapids Milling Co.

Pleasant Memory.

She—Do you remember that you once promised me and that I promised you?

He—Yes, that is one of my life's most beautiful memories. Buffalo Courier.

Shifted Responsibility.

"What did you do with your man?"

I tried to be careful. I was too kind to invest in myself, so I turned it over to other people and let them do it."

Legal Blanks for sale at this office

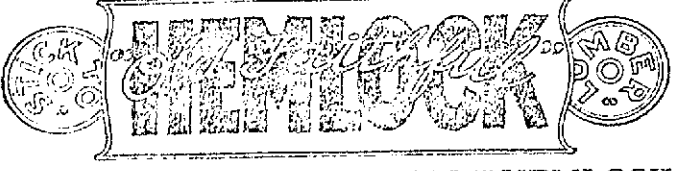
Legal Blanks for sale at this office

In YOUR house or barn

(or other buildings)

lumber is more than "just wood"

Buying lumber deserves a little thought. Every kind of wood has its own special uses. Using the wrong kind of wood is no wiser than trying to plow with a cultivator.



We do not recommend "Old Faithful" HEMLOCK for high class interior trim and doors (use Birch for that) though Hemlock makes fine, soft wood trim; nor for shingles, nor posts, nor several other things. BUT—

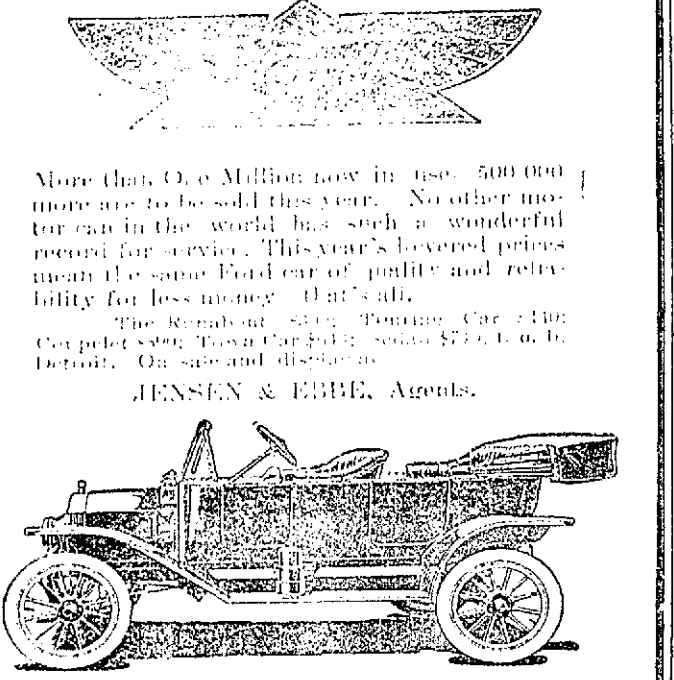
When it comes to the "hard work" jobs—the studs, rafters, under-floors; rough boarding and siding; the barn floors; station platforms, crossing planks—wherever pretty grain and varnish don't count but "stand-up" does—nothing to it but "Old Faithful" HEMLOCK.

Ask for FREE BOOK OF PLANS (published by "The Hemlock Manufacturers," Oshkosh, Wis.) including all kinds of "Old Faithful" HEMLOCK farm structures.

KELLOGG BROS. LUMBER CO.

Everything in Quality Lumber and Building Material

Grand Rapids, Wis.



More than One Million now in use—500,000 more are to be sold this year. No other motor car in the world has such a wonderful record for service. This year's favored price means the same kind of quality and reliability for less money. That's all.

The Jensen & Ebbel Touring Car (the complete car) costs \$749.00, including delivery. On sale and display.

JENSEN & EBDEL, Agents.

GRAND RAPIDS MONDAY July 3

The First Time Here

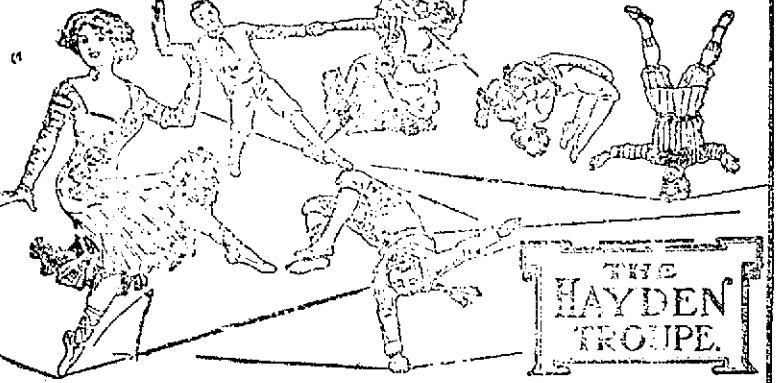
GRAND GREAT LONDON SHOWS

Most Stupendously Perfected Amusement Organization Touring the Country.

Positively Coming on its Own Trains or Double Length Cars, bringing with it Acres of Sun and Waterproof Canvas. Seats Act Seat 10,000 People. The Largest Menagerie of Rare Beasts ever assembled. The Highest Paid Performers that ever congregated with one show.

Ammon's vaunts gave up to make the Syrian wealth dwarf in comparison. Beauty, Gorgousness, Brilliance and Splendor Combined in the Grand Spectacular of the Floral Scenic Achievement.

THE GARLAND OF ROSES.



THE HAYDEN TROUPE

The Champions of Equestrianism, Gymnastics, Acrobatic and Aerial Classes. Every Act Offered Refreshingly New, and Every Act a Feature Act. This is the Show that glories in the fact that it can show that which has never been shown before.

MENAGERIE TEEMING WITH WONDERS!

Matured and Nursing Specimens of the Not Yet Extinct Animal Families.

MOST VALUABLE STABLE OF BLUE-RIBBON HORSES

CARRIED IN THE SHOW IN THE COUNTRY.

40 FUNNY, FROLICHSOME, BIRTH-LEAVING CLOWNS.

ACROBATIC and PANTOMIME Laugh-Producing Fellows whose antics occasion continuous eruptions.

GORGEOUS, ENTRANCING, REFRESHING STREET PARADE Every Morning

Over a Mile of Beauty and Splendor Rivaling the Famous Durban Pageant of India. Beyond Description, Beyond Comparison.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, at 2 and 5 P. M. Doors to the Menagerie and Band Concert open one hour before the parade. Outside Exhibition on the Show Grounds continues all day.

Blue Blood Versus Oil

By DONALD CHAMBERLIN

How She Got Him

By MARTHA V. MONROE

Billy Perkins had the usual American assurance, but it never got into the sunlight till he went to Spain as a clerk in the American embassy. Billy had means and no taste for business. Indeed, since his living was ground out for him by coupons which he had inherited, what he wanted was an apology for occupation. A friend having been appointed secretary of legation at Madrid, he secured Billy a position as brevier clerk, which gave him the right to say that he was attached to the embassy, but he was seldom if ever called upon to do any work.

As an attaché of the legation he received invitations, and, since Americans are considered an unconventional people, he was accorded social liberties that other men were not granted. For instance, there were families which he was permitted to visit as young men visit in America—that is, he was not forced to converse with young women from the sidewalk, they standing on a balcony high above his head. He was permitted to see certain young ladies in their homes, but not alone. Some member of the family other than the lady on whom he called was always present.

One young lady in whose home he was accorded an entrance was a daughter of Don Sebastiano Herrera, a Spanish grandee whose family tree was planted in the time of Ferdinand and Isabella. Donna Inez, the daughter, was destined for some nobleman who would be considered worthy to enter the Herrera family. As for Billy Perkins, he had ten times the fortune he possessed; he was not for a moment to be thought of as a husband for her.

Nevertheless the Herreras had traveled abroad a good deal and had thrown off some of the most vitia of their Spanish conventional forms. Their daughter met men at balls, and occasionally one was invited to her home—of course only by her father or mother. Billy Perkins met her at a function given by his chief, the ambassador, and fell desperately in love with her.

Donna Inez evinced a desire to learn English, and when Billy offered to teach her her mother was much pleased with the offer. The good lady had a high admiration for the English nobility and had formed a design of taking her daughter to England, hoping that her rare beauty would catch an English nobleman. However this may be, Billy was permitted to come to the house two evenings in the week to give Donna Inez lessons in the English language. Of course her mother or some member of the family who could be relied upon was present to watch that no leavening passed between the two young persons. Moreover, whoever was on watch understood enough English to know if Billy were trying to work that language for the purpose of making love, though, since Donna Inez did not understand a word of English, this was hardly necessary.

Nothing is so delightful to two young persons of opposite sex as to outwit those who are placed on guard over them. Billy's method of teaching English was to have his pupil read something printed in that language or convert something printed from Spanish into the English language. This required the use of a Spanish and English dictionary.

One evening when the two were at work using the dictionary every few minutes, Billy, turning the leaves, stopped and put his finger on the word "young." Then he turned to the word "sweet" and said his finger on that word, in this way he spelled out "your eyes are like beautiful twin lakes, and your lashes are like the rushes growing on the borders." Then Inez took the dictionary and by the same means said, "You Americans are great flatterers." This was followed by a sentence from Billy: "There is no such beauty in America as yours."

These few communications occupied half an hour, but what time was lost in looking up words was gained in the fervor of the sentences. In two or three evenings Billy had made as much love as some men with every facility would make in a year. And Donna Inez, if she was not an apt scholar at learning English, certainly understood with unerring facility what was said to her by this method of communication.

Before Donna Inez had learned enough English to catch a sentence from Billy she had been caught by an American scoundrel who should have been put in the stocks for daring to make love to the daughter of a Spanish grandee. However, he came out frankly at last and one morning, marching boldly into the presence of Don Sebastiano, asked him for his daughter's hand. The old gentleman looked at the American brevet clerk against and asked him what he meant. Billy replied that he meant exactly what he said.

"Are you aware," asked Don Sebastiano, "that our family were nobles at a time when the land in which you were born was inhabited by savages?"

"I am," said Billy, "and are you aware that my ancestors drove your ancestors out of Texas? My ancestors bought an oil tract of your ancestors, and now I am in receipt of \$20,000 a month from the property?"

Billy intended by this statement to strike the nail on the head, and he did, for Don Sebastiano, with all his blue blood, was as poor as a church mouse. Billy married Donna Inez, and the pair now live in winter in Spain, in summer in America.

Speaking of batters, the buckwheat brand is as popular as the baseball kind.

Every time a man starts in business for himself he learns a lot of things he would rather not know.

Keeper and Convict

By JOHN Y. LARNED

Tommy Ruggles and Eddie Barnes were schoolmates. Not only were they schoolmates, but little chums. They left the grammar school and entered the high school at the same time. From the high school they went out into the world to fight the battle of life. Ruggles drifted into the political arena and after an election, during which he had done good work for his party, received the appointment of head of the state penitentiary.

Barnes became a merchant in a small way. He finally formed a partnership with a man who swindled him out of all he possessed. A quarrel ensued that ended in a scuffle, during which Barnes threw his opponent, whose head struck some hard substance, and his skull was fractured. He died, and Barnes was sent to the penitentiary to serve a term of ten years.

When Ruggles and Barnes met, after not having seen each other for several years, they were both glad to see each other. "You're a keeper," said Ruggles. "I'm sorry you are any jailer. I cannot serve out my term, and I am bound to try to escape. And I wish to say to you now that I expect you to do your duty by the state like an honorable man. You may kill me while trying to capture me when I try to escape."

"Don't try the escape game, Ed. It seldom, if ever, pays. And in this case it would be hard on us both. I should certainly do my duty, and you know where that duty would lie. To me you are only one of hundreds of prisoners for whom I am responsible."

Barnes made an effort to serve out his sentence without any attempt to escape. But one day an excellent opportunity offered itself. He was in the yard of the prison near a gateway, which was opened to admit a cart. A storm came up, and the gatekeeper was blinded by a cloud of dust and lightning. Barnes slipped out and ran like a deer.

He ran into a house not far from the prison, where he found a woman. It is difficult to express sympathy with one bound for his life or his liberty, and the woman furnished him with a suit of her husband's clothes, and Barnes persuaded her to give him a revolver. But Ruggles at the head of a force was after him, and the convict was soon catching the house. He had a good start, and when they reached him he was on rising ground behind a stone wall ready to defend himself. Ruggles called his men to keep back, telling them that he would go forward and endeavor to persuade the prisoner to surrender. He walked forward till he heard Barnes call out:

"Don't come any farther, Tom. I'm desperate!"

"Give yourself up, Ed. I've got a dozen men down on the road. It will be suicide for you to resist, and to hurt you would be an awful thing for me. I can't go back to that life. I'd rather die."

There was a grim silence between them for a few moments; then Barnes added:

"Go back and send your men to take me. I don't want to hurt you, and I'm going to use up the six shots in my revolver."

"I wouldn't send my men where I can do all there is to be done. If any one is to be killed in your recapture I prefer that it should be myself."

"That's not right. I've got to die; you haven't. Don't shoot your old friend; give me a better chance for my life by sending one of your men, or all of them for that matter."

"You know I couldn't do that. I might as well resign my post and lose myself in another country. But it isn't my position that I'm thinking of; it's my honor. The state trusts me to capture you, and I'll do it. I'm bound to do so. If you were my own brother or my own father I would be obliged to take you all the same."

"I see how it is, Tom. We're forced by fate into this position. If you'll agree to kill me I'll step out and give you a shot."

"No; you'll have to defend yourself. I must do my duty to the state, but I'm not the state executioner."

"Well, I won't be captured, and you won't accept my life. I don't see that there's anything to be done but for us to say 'Goodbye.'"

"Say! better surrender, Ed. With time off for good behavior you'll only have about six years to serve."

"Six years of such life is far worse than death."

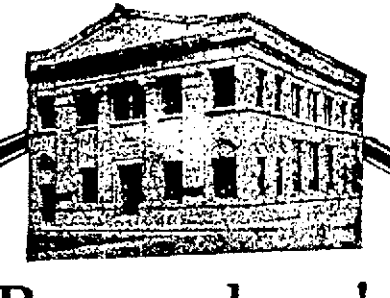
"If you won't surrender promise me that you'll defend yourself to the best of your ability; that you won't spare me. If you let me kill you you'll force me to live a life of regret that would be worse than your six years of imprisonment."

"I wish I could stand it to do the rest of the time. It would save you."

"Promise."

There was a delay, after which Barnes promised that he would try to bring himself to the scratch of firing on his old friend.

The men down in the road heard two shots; then all was silent. Rushing up the incline, they saw the keeper and the convict lying dead, clasping each other's hand. A trail of blood from where each had stood when he fired indicated that they had crawled to each other.



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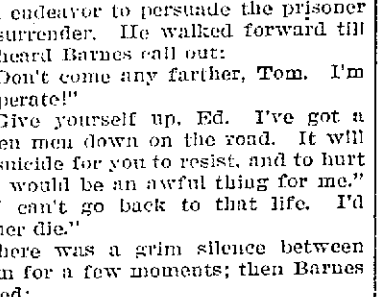
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LOCAL ITEMS

—New 1917 model Regal, \$695.00, Phone 334 for demonstration.

Miss Clara Burr, who is teaching in Milwaukee, arrived home on Tuesday to spend her vacation.

Miss Myrtle Severance entertained a number of friends at a picnic at the pavilion on Tuesday evening.

Richard Akey, a former Rudolph boy, now employed as a railroad engineer, has joined the Wausau militia.

Miss Lucy Kowalski returned home the past week from White Creek where she has been teaching the past year.

from LaPorte, Indiana, to spend his vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Oberbeck. Walter has been attending a Manual Training college.

Frank Zimny, salesman for the Reiland Packing Co., moved his family to Besenmer, Mich., this week, where he will make his headquarters in the future.

N. Welland and daughter, Cecile, of Appleton, who have been visiting at the Reiland, Arpin and Welland homes for the past week, have returned to their home.

Bob Connor, who for several years was captain of the militia at Marshfield, has entered the ranks at Camp Douglas as a private. Mr. Connor has had a great deal of experience in this line and will no doubt be promoted within a few days.

P. L. Longley of Stillwater, Minn., was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Monday in company with his sister, Miss P. W. Jones, of Seneca. Mr. Longley came over Thursday in his car and has been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Jones since that time.

Three men who gave their names as J. S. Zimmer, James West and Leonard Robertson, were picked up by John Noramington during the Eagle convention, they being rather suspicious-looking characters. Mr. Noramington was doing special police duty for the city, and one of the men was an old offender that he had arrested while on the police force in Milwaukee. The men were requested to move on, and they moved.

Alex Jones, who has been located at Madison for some time past, where he has been employed on the editorial staff of the State Journal, has enlisted in Company G, of Madison, and in case of trouble will go to the front with the boys. Alex is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Jones of this city, and has made quite a hit as a newspaper writer, and if he goes to the front he has the ability to put his impressions into words, and no doubt will be able to grind out some interesting copy.

Legal Blanks for sale at this office.

Will George came in on Monday, with some things in boxes which we supposed were pumpkins, but which, upon examination, proved to be strawberries of unusually large proportions. Bill says they all look alike out his way this spring, every berry as big as a croquet ball and lots of them on the vines.

Leo Larson spent Sunday at Stevens Point on business.

Carl Kappel has gone to Sheboygan to take treatment at Born's sanatorium.

Mrs. John Lake and daughter, Emma, of Kewaunee, is visiting with her daughter, Mrs. Ed. Bodette.

Ed Provost, one of the solid farmers of the town of Rudolph, favored this office with a pleasant call on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bossert and children expect to leave the latter part of the week for Minneapolis to visit friends and relatives until after the Fourth.

Arthur Fisher, who has been employed by the Nekeosa-Edwards Paper company for some time past, left on Tuesday for Spokane, Wash., where he has accepted a position with a paper company in that city.

Walter Cepess, one of the bustling young farmers of the town of Sigel, was in the city on Tuesday on business. Mr. Cepess says crops are now doing well out his way since the warm weather.

Walter Brauer, who was one of the outfitmen in the Brauer Bros. Clothing Co., but who is now located in Green Bay, spent a few days the past week in the city on business. Mr. Brauer reports things going good at Green Bay.

Dr. W. G. Merrill, first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army, left for Camp Douglas on Saturday, where he has since been conducting medical examinations. The doctor will only remain in camp until this branch of the work is finished, when he will return to this city.

The Grand Rapids band has been engaged to play at Nekeosa on the Fourth and the indications are that the local people will have to join with Nekeosa in the observance of the national holiday. Nekeosa has arranged a nice program for the occasion and will no doubt furnish these in attendance a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Fisher entertained a number of relatives at a family reunion on Sunday in honor of the Arthur Fisher family of Port Edwards, who will leave this week for the west. The occasion was a very pleasant one for the members of the family, it being the first time in fourteen years that they had enjoyed a gathering of this kind.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Weeks of Oakfield arrived in the city on Tuesday with the body of their infant child, who passed away on Monday. The little body was laid at rest on Tuesday in Forest Hill cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Weeks are both well known in this city, having been former residents here, and have many friends here who sympathize with them in their bereavement.

Walter Oberbeck has returned Stevens Point Journal.—Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Bomber and P. LaVae of Grand Rapids, Mrs. J. Connor of Chicago, and Mrs. M. J. Walsh of Eagle River arrived from Grand Rapids Thursday to see their brother-in-law and uncle, Joseph Raymond of Arnett, who is in very poor health. R. Z. Galarneau of Michigan was a visitor at the home of his uncle, Joseph Raymond, last week.

Vesper State Center.—Mrs. Lizzie Murgatroyd arrived at Grand Rapids Thursday from spending the winter with her sister, Miss Myrtle Rowland, at Roundup, Montana. She came to Vesper Saturday to spend Sunday with Grandma Murgatroyd and incidentally to look after her property interests here. Mrs. Murgatroyd is thoroughly in love with the climate at Roundup and her sister has signed up to teach there next year, but they do not relish the idea of going back there owing to the distance.

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Chesterfield on Toothbrushes.

When did the English first adopt the toothbrush habit? In "Diamond" Thackeray makes Lord Castlewood spend "a tenth part of his day in the brushing of his teeth and the oiling of his hair," and in doing so the novelist commits a double anachronism. During the first half of the eighteenth century all fine gentlemen wore wigs and had no use for oil on their hair, while the toothbrush was so late as 1754 unknown to Lord Chesterfield. Writing to his son, Chesterfield says: "I hope you take great care of your mouth and teeth, and that you clean them well every morning with a sponge and tepid water, with a few drops of aromatic water dropped into it. I do insist upon your never using those sticks, or any kind of substance whatever, which always rub away the gums and destroy the varnish of the teeth."—London Graphic.

BIRTHS

A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Krumeire.

A son to Mr. and Mrs. Dave Sharkey.

A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Cline of Sheboy.

A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. of Sigel.

A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Kline, Vesper, June 21.

A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Vinuwnk, town of Sigel, June 21.

CELEBRATED THE OCCASION

Frank Zettler and John Welter, Marshfield boys, caused quite a commotion in that city on Thursday morning in an effort to show the proper spirit during the departure of Company A for Camp Douglas. The young men had conducted a canon, and after removing it to a vacant lot hit the fuse. The affair worked more success-fully than they anticipated and the roar shook the buildings for several hundred feet. Pieces of the implement flew in every direction, one piece being through the second story wall of a lable factory, narrowly missing some of the employees, besides breaking up several articles of furniture. The young men will continue their efforts to guns of smaller calibre in the future.

STENCK-ERDMAN

Miss Amanda Erdman and Mr. John A. Stenck, both of this city, are to be married at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the First Methodist Church, Rev. C. A. Medleke officiating. Following the ceremony there will be a reception at the home of the bride's parents at 516 McKinley street.

Both of the contracting parties have many friends in this city who will wish them success on their journey through life.

A star headed lives high.

When a woman gets her first gray hairs she begins to wonder whether or not it will longer be wise to claim to be only 25.

How a Clodhopper Made a General's Reputation

By F. A. MITCHEL

Johnny Hunker enlisted in 1861 in an Ohio regiment to "fight for Abraham Lincoln's daughter," as the phrase had it in those days. Johnny was a farmer's boy and didn't know any more about war than he did about managing a circus. It so happened that he fell under the command of a general who had graduated in the engineer corps at West Point, had been sent abroad during the Crimean war to observe the strategy of European armies and had written a report which had caused him six years later to be picked out for one of the great commanders of the war between the states.

In short, he was at the apex of the pyramid of military intelligence, while Johnny was one of the many thousands who formed the base.

The force that Johnny served with formed the extreme of the right wing of an army whose commander was anxious to advance, but a fort so situated in a pocket in the hills that it was difficult to take was delaying him, for it is a military principle that an army must not leave a fortification in its rear. The scientific soldier who commanded this wing was approaching the fortification in accordance with the principles of military engineering—in other words, by zigzag trenches. The only objection to this plan of reducing the fort was that it took a lot of time and delayed an army of 70,000 men from advancing. Meanwhile the men who composed the army were costing the government immense sums of money, were dying of camp fever and were getting generally demoralized.

Johnny Hunker, who didn't know enough about military matters to keep himself in camp unless permitted to go elsewhere, one night, feeling restless, stole out without waking his tent mates, evaded the camp guard and wandered away. He was too stupid to avoid going in the direction of the enemy, and while men were crouching in the trenches he was stumbling along in the dark toward the fortification they were trying to dig out. Presently he came to a dirt wall. Lightning match, he saw that it was inclined and about ten feet high, but he thought he could climb it and he did. At the top he laid his hands on something that felt like a log. By feeling along it he found that it was a log. Vaulting over it, he proceeded along the top of the dirt wall, which was some eight feet thick, and came to another log. In this way he discovered a number of logs side by side on top of the dirt wall.

Hearing a storm of snores below him, he concluded that they might come from Confederates, and concluded to retrace his steps. Sliding down the incline, he was groping his way back, as he supposed, over the same route by which he had come, when suddenly he dropped into a trench, falling on several sleeping men.

Angry at being disturbed in their slumbers, they reported Johnny's appearance among them, stating that he was likely a spy from the fort who had lost his bearings and fallen into a trap. The result was that the young man was sent to the rear in care of an officer, who was directed to turn him in as a captured spy.

In the morning Johnny's capture was reported to the general and after breakfast a staff officer was sent to bring him to headquarters. When Johnny appeared the general began to question him.

"Who are you?"

John Hunker, of Company B, —th Ohio."

The general sent for the captain of Company B and went on with his questioning. He asked Johnny how he happened to be out among the trenches at night, and Johnny told the story. When he came to the dirt wall, as he called it, and the logs the general picked up his ears. He asked Johnny how many logs he had heard snoring, and Johnny replied, "A hull lot." On being asked what he meant by "a hull lot" Johnny explained, "There must 'a' been four or five of 'em."

While the questioning was going on Johnny's captain came in and identified him as a private in his command. He was very severe in his manner to the culprit, being mortified that one of his men should have been caught in such a breach of discipline.

Within half an hour after the interview between Johnny and his commander the right wing of the army was drawn up in line of battle and an order given to march upon the fort. When the men reached it they clambered up the slides to the parapet, as Johnny had done the night before, without drawing a single shot. They found that what he had supposed to be a row of logs were Quaker guns—that is, logs shaped to represent cannon. A few lean Confederates in butternut were seen clambering up the hillside. They had been in charge of the fort and kept the guns from falling off their supports.

The commanding general was informed that a scout had discovered that the fort was practically deserted. The commander of the right wing was promoted, and the army advanced.

As for Johnny, he was killed during the campaign that followed and never knew that he had informed one of the most scientific strategists in the army that he was besieging a deserted fort. Perhaps it was as well, since the general emerged from the war with great honors, and it would be a pity if it had been known that a stupid clodhopper had been at the bottom of his rise.

Canning Time Is Here

And as usual we are prepared to fill your orders in the most satisfactorily manner. Our supply of Fruit Jars, Rubbers, Parowax, Sugar and Spices is complete in every respect and our prices are as low as the lowest.

Strawberries

we are receiving large supplies daily, the quality was never so good and the prices this week will be the lowest, if you are going to can any place your order with us and you will be satisfied.

Nash Grocery Co.

Telephone 550

FIRE SALE COMMENCES SATURDAY JULY 1

All goods damaged by smoke and water will be sold at very low prices. These goods are not injured in the least and, except for discoloration and water stains are as good as new.

This is the Greatest Chance to Save Money Ever Presented to the People of Grand Rapids and Vicinity. Come to This Fire Sale Saturday.

We are selling out, going out of business. Everything being sold at less than cost.

WITTENBERG'S NOVELTY STORE

Near Witter Hotel—First Street

Grand Rapids, Wis.



The back-bone of a suit of clothes is the fabric; some clothes have Style for a little while, but without the foundation of a dependable fabric, it is like a house built on sand.

The fabrics which go to make up

KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES

are selected by experts who examine each woolen with this thought in mind—will it sustain the Kuppenheimer reputation for wear and permanent style?

Because of Kuppenheimer high standards and their rigid tests, a great number of fabrics common in trade are rejected by them as unfit.

We are the home of Kuppenheimer Clothes in Grand Rapids.

The Beaufort, shown here, is one of the many distinguished styles in these good clothes to be found in our store. Come in and see for yourself. Exceptional values at

\$20, \$22.50 and \$25

Kruger & Turbin Co.

"The Home of Better Clothes"

LOCAL ITEMS

Mrs. Wm. Henry of Minneapolis is visiting at the John Henry home.

Mrs. Will Gross of Wausau has been the guest of Mrs. Geo. W. Davis during the past week.

Miss Harlet Reichel, who has been teaching at Black River Falls this past year, has gone to Chicago to attend the summer school.

Wm. Schill returned on Tuesday evening from Milwaukee with a six-tynder Yacht car for one of the Haycock boys at Elron.

Have you seen the new 1917 Regal Model J-H-32 car at \$695.00? It has all the \$1,000 car features. Ask for a demonstration. Call phone 534.

James Corcoran of Webster returned to his home on Monday after spending a two-week vacation in this city with his parents. Mrs. Corcoran will remain for some time to visit her parents near Appleton.

Victor Lind of the town of Argonne, arrested on Wednesday for being intoxicated. He was brought before Judge Pomerville on Thursday and the fine and costs amounted to \$7.00.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Morris of Appleton were business visitors in the city on Saturday. Mr. Morris reports that it is still a little wet on the farms up his way, although conditions have improved to a considerable extent during the past week or so.

Frank Panderich and wife of Elong, Wis., arrived in the city on Saturday for a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Panderich. Mr. Panderich is employed as an engineer on the Great Northern Railway and reports everything booming out his way.

The city has started the erection of a bridge over Lynn's Creek at the foot of First avenue. While several bridges already span this stream in that immediate vicinity it seems that there was a demand for another one so the city came here to comply with the demand.

Antonia Dick, the large eagle that has been the property of the local arena the past year, will be taken to Milwaukee and placed in the zoo in that city. Dick is a large specimen of the bird variety and will be an ornament to any collection. He will be the property of the Racine arena during the coming year.

Will George came in on Monday with some things in boxes which were supposed were pumpkins, but which, upon examination, proved to be strawberries of unusually large proportions. Bill says they all look alike out his way this spring, every berry as big as a cricket ball and lots of them on the vines.

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Leo Larson spent Sunday at his home in Wauwatosa.

Carl Kappel has gone to Sheboygan to take treatment at Bern's sanatorium.

Mrs. John Lake and daughter, Emma, of Kewaunee, is visiting with her daughter, Mrs. Ed. Bodette.

Ed. Provost, one of the solid farmers of the town of Rudolph, favored this office with a pleasant call on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bossert and children, who have been visiting at the home of the late latter part of the week for Minneapolis to visit friends and relatives until after the Fourth.

Arthur Fisher, who has been employed by the Nekosha-Edwards Paper company for some time past, left on Tuesday for Spokane, Wash., where he has accepted a position with a paper company in that city.

Walter Copress, one of the hustling young farmers of the town of Sigel, was in the city on Tuesday the past week. Mr. Copress says crops are now doing well out his way since the warm weather.

Walter Brauer, who was one of the partners in the Brauer Bros. Clothing Co., but who is now located in Green Bay, spent a few days in the past week in the city on business. Mr. Brauer reports things going good at Green Bay.

Dr. W. C. Merrill, first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army, left for Camp Douglas on Saturday, where he has since been conducting medical examinations. The doctor will only remain in camp until this branch of the work is finished, when he will return to this city.

The Grand Rapids band has been engaged to play at Nekosha on the Fourth and the indications are that the local people will have to join in with Nekosha to get the best of the band. Nekosha has arranged a nice program for the occasion and will no doubt furnish those in attendance a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Fisher entertained a number of relatives at a family reunion on Sunday in honor of the national holiday. The occasion was a very pleasant one for the members of the family. It being the first time in fourteen years that they had enjoyed a gathering of this kind.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Weeks of Oakfield arrived in the city on Tuesday with the body of their infant child, who passed away on Monday. The little body was laid at rest on Tuesday in Forest Hill cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Weeks are both well known in this city, having been former residents here and have many friends here who sympathize with them in their bereavement.

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The love of money can hardly be the root of all evil, for it is only one perverse passion out of many. But there is a kind of devotion about money which makes the love of it peculiarly dangerous, since it conceals from the lover the nature and effects of his passion. If a man wants too much food, he is evidently greedy. If a woman wants too many clothes, she is evidently vain. But money is not a thing, like food or clothes, that can be enjoyed by itself. It is only a means of getting things that can be enjoyed, and so greed for money is not a direct greed, but indirect. It is a civilized means of conducting the struggle for life, which to a great extent conceals from those who use it the ugliness and the animal nature of that struggle. It is, in fact, a kind of diplomacy, politely conducted, behind which there is war. But the diplomats often do not see the war.

Chesterfield on Toothbrushes.

When did the English first adopt the toothbrush habit? In "Esmond" Thackeray makes Lord Castlewood spend "a tenth part of his day in the brushing of his teeth and the oiling of his hair," and in doing so the toothbrush counts a double anachronism. During the first half of the eighteenth century all fine gentlemen were wigs and had no use for oil on their hair, while the toothbrush was so late as 1754 unknown to Lord Chesterfield. Writing to his son, Chesterfield says: "I hope you take great care of your mouth and teeth, and that you clean them well every morning with a sponge and cold water, with a few drops of aromatic water dropped into it. I do insist upon your never using these sticks, or any hard substance whatever, which always rub away the gums and destroy the varnish of the teeth."—London Graphic.

Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Carlson and Mrs. John Lamons left on Tuesday for Elgin, where they will put in a few days fishing.

BIRTHS

A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Krueger.

A son to Mr. and Mrs. Dave Sharkey.

A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Olin of Sherry.

A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Mabel Kline, Vesper, June 21.

A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Arva Wink, town of Steel, June 21.

Celebrated the Occasion.

Frank Zettler and John Weller, Marshfield boys, caused quite a commotion in that city on Thursday morning in an effort to show the proper spirit during the departure of Company A for Camp Douglas. The young men had constructed a canon, and after removing it to a vacant lot in the base. The affair worked more successfully than they anticipated and the rear shock the buildings for several hundred feet. Pieces of the implement flew in every direction, one piece being through the second story wall of a table factory, narrowly missing some of the employees, besides breaking up several articles of furniture. The young men will continue their efforts to guns of smaller calibre in the future.

STUCK-UP-HUMAN

Mrs. Amanda Erdman and Mr. John A. Stueck, both of this city, are to be married at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the First Moravian Church. Rev. C. A. Motticke officiating. Following the ceremony there will be a reception at the home of the bride's parents at 516 McKillip street.

Both of the contracting parties have many friends in this city who will wish them success on their journey through life.

A star boulder lives high.

When a woman gets her first pay, she begins to wonder whether or not it will be better to be a clerk or a housewife.

The back-bone of a suit of clothes is the fabric; some clothes have Style for a little while, but without the foundation of a dependable fabric, it is like a house built on sand.

The fabrics which go to make up **KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES**

are selected by experts who examine each woolen with this thought in mind—will it sustain the Kuppenheimer reputation for wear and permanent style?

Because of Kuppenheimer high standards and their rigid tests, a great number of fabrics common in trade are rejected by them as unfit.

We are the home of Kuppenheimer Clothes in Grand Rapids.

The Beaufort, shown here, is one of the many distinguished styles in these good clothes to be found in our store. Come in and see for yourself. Exceptional values at

\$20, \$22.50 and \$25

Kruger & Turbin Co.

"The Home of Better Clothes"



The Big Cotton Swindle

Stories of the Greatest Cases in the Career of Thomas Furlong, the Famous Railroad Detective, Told by Himself

Copyright by W. G. Chapman

Early in the month of January, 1884, I was suddenly called to the office of Capt. C. G. Warner, who was then general auditor for the Gould railway system, whose chief special agent I then was.

"Furlong," said Captain Warner, "I have just received a long telegraphic dispatch from one of my traveling agents in Sherman, Tex. He states that a large amount of cotton, which had been shipped from that station, has undoubtedly been diverted in transit, as it has not reached its proper destination. I want you to go to Sherman at once, find the traveling auditor, Mr. Finby, and make a thorough investigation."

Sherman was a point from which a very large amount of cotton was shipped annually. It was the outlet for one of the largest cotton producing districts of the state. For this reason the eastern cotton buyers and cotton mill owners were represented by agents here. These agents were really brokers. It was their practice, as soon as they had purchased cotton, to have it delivered at once to the railway company for shipment, when they would receive from the railway company's agent a bill of lading, setting forth the number and weight of each bale. This bill of lading, when signed by the railway agent, was negotiable at any bank in the cotton producing district. The bank would take the bill of lading, allowing the depositor 90 per cent cash on the face value, and would hold 10 per cent back until the exact value of the cotton had been ascertained.

I left for Sherman on the first train, and found Mr. Finby at that point. He informed me that the company's agent in charge at Sherman had left there on the preceding Saturday night, saying that he was going to take a run down to Galveston on personal business and expected to return on the following Monday. He then telephoned Wednesday, and the man not having returned, Mr. Finby had become suspicious and had wired to headquarters, with the result indicated above. I spent several days at Sherman, making inquiries about the missing agent. Meanwhile telegraphic messages of inquiry were pouring in from New York, Philadelphia, Fall River and Providence, from persons who had purchased and paid for large quantities of cotton, the total value aggregating \$121,000, and they wanted to know why they had not received it. If the cotton had been diverted from its destination and stolen, the railway company would be responsible for the loss.

After ten days' investigation at Sherman, I became convinced that three other men were connected in the swindle with the missing agent. These may be known as No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, standing for the agent. The swindle had been perpetrated in this way: The bills of lading had been signed by the agent in blank and turned over to a confederate in blocks. This confederate had then filled out each blank for various numbers of bales of cotton, setting forth the number of bales and the weight of each bale in the regular way. He then turned the bills of lading thus prepared by him over to a second confederate, a cotton buyer, who placed these bills in various boxes at Sherman, Dallas and other Texas towns, drawing cash for the face value, less 10 per cent.

I succeeded in locating the family and friends of the missing agent (No. 4), and also learned that No. 1 had a brother living in New Orleans. I determined to go to that city and quietly investigate the matter in the hope of discovering where No. 1 was staying. I telegraphed to my office in St. Louis for George W. Herbert, one of my assistants, directing him to meet me in New Orleans, which he did.

The brother of No. 1 was found in New Orleans without any difficulty, and there was reason to believe that No. 1's wife might be staying with the brother and his family in the rather pretentious mansion which they occupied. For some three weeks the house was assiduously watched, Herbert and I taking turns of eight hours each. This was one of the most difficult tasks that I have ever undertaken. I was well known to the New Orleans police, who would, no doubt, have rendered me valuable aid, but if I had been recognized I would have had to explain to my presence in that city, and, owing to the industrial position which the brother of No. 1 held, the news of my presence might have leaked out and given the man whom I sought the alarm.

Many amusing incidents occurred during this vigil. One morning, after we had been on watch for several days, I hit upon a plan to find out whether there were any women in the house, hoping to discover the wife of No. 1 among them. A few blocks down the street a couple of good-looking young Italian girls were playing a fine new hand-organ of extremely loud tone. I bargained for their services and arranged that they should take up their station in front of the house which we were watching and play there as long as the police permitted them. The music and the performance of the monkeys brought several women from the house to the veranda, but the woman who was wanted was not among them. The same performance, repeated on several mornings, produced a similar result.

The brother of No. 1, who was a gentleman of leisure, was in the hab-

it of strolling each morning from his house to the post office, where he usually mailed several letters. He always dropped these into the general receptacle, which had an opening in the main corridor at least a foot in length and three inches wide, and led to a large box in the basement below the main floor. This box contained about a wagon-load of letters and packages, and when a letter had been dropped in this mass it was almost impossible to find it again.

The brother was a middle-aged man, rather slow in his movements, and very deliberate in everything that he did. He would approach the general mail box, placing his cane under his left arm and carefully removing the glove from his right hand; then he would take the letters, generally three or more in number, and in an expensively slow and deliberate manner would deposit them in the box, watching them till they had disappeared down the chute. This operation was repeated by him each week during about three weeks, being witnessed each time by one of us.

I prepared two letters, dressing them to myself and my assistant, stamped them, and then covered the back of each envelope with a thick coating of muckilage. I myself took one letter and Herbert the other. Each of us posted himself on one side of the chute, being some little distance from the receptacle.

After the arrest No. 3 was taken ill, and he died about a month later. Nos. 1 and 2 fled the country almost immediately they were released on bonds. No. 1 going to Mexico and No. 2 to London, Ontario, Canada. When the cases were called for trial, therefore, only No. 4, the agent, appeared, having remained the whole time in jail. The trial was accordingly postponed pending the arrest of Nos. 1 and 2, and my work had largely to be done over again.

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The extradition treaty then in force between Great Britain and the United States, known as the Ashburton and Webster treaty, had been passed about the middle of the century. It permitted the extradition of fugitives charged with the following offenses: Murder, felonious assault with intent to murder, arson, rape, forgery, uttering of forged paper and perjury. After I had seen No. 2 in London, I telegraphed by wire code to ex-Gov. John C. Brown, the general solicitor for the Gould railroads, through Vice-President Hoxie, who had commissioned me to procure the fugitive's arrest. Ex-Governor Brown had a national reputation as a lawyer, and being convinced that No. 2 could not be extradited under the treaty, he wired back by code, instructing me to induce the exile to accompany me across the border, either into Michigan or into New York state, where he could be held for extradition to Texas.

Needless to say, this would have been an impossible feat, the fugitive being well known to the man who had added in his arrest. Furthermore, I soon discovered that, if I attempted to induce No. 2 to accompany me across the border, for the purpose of arresting him without legal authority, I would be liable to prosecution for kidnapping, and might be sent to prison for a term of from two to seven years. Seeing the impossibility of carrying out his instructions, I took counsel's opinion upon the subject from a young barrister named McBride. After detailing the case to the young man, I asked him what crime the men had committed under Canadian law. McBride at once informed me that they were all guilty of forgery, and of having uttered and published forged paper.

"Supposing these men had fled from the United States and were found in Canada, could they be arrested and extradited back to the United States for trial?" I asked.

"Undoubtedly, under the provisions of the Ashburton and Webster treaty," answered the other.

"But," I said, "the judge who presided over the criminal court at Dallas, Texas, was of opinion that the fraudulent bills of lading signed by the agent were not forgeries, as the agent was in the employ of the company."

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"Why did you disobey my instructions?"

"Where is the agent?" I asked.

"In the room across the hall," replied the other, sullenly. I rapped and, being refused admission, burst

the door open, where I found No. 2 partly dressed. He and his wife were arrested, and the whole party marched to the hotel at Ocean Springs, where the landlord was greatly surprised to learn the true nature of the detective's mission.

The prisoners were taken to Dallas, Texas, by a roundabout route, and so quietly that the city was reached before the story of the arrest had become public. The cause for this secrecy was that Nos. 2 and 3 had been located in Dallas, and it was essential to arrest these before the story of the capture became known to them and put them on guard. Dallas was reached at night, and on the following morning Jim Arnold, the chief of police for that city, together with myself, arrested the other two accomplices.

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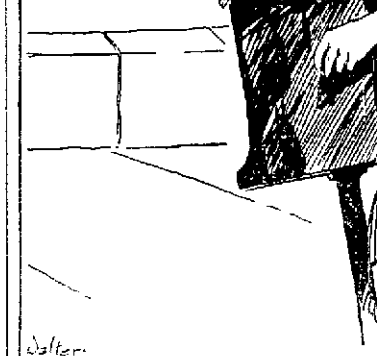
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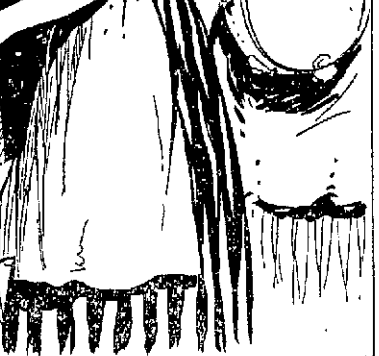
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INSURANCE RATES WILL BE REDUCED

COMMISSIONER CLEARY GETS NEW SCHEDULE FROM UNDERWRITERS.

PROPORTIONAL DROP SHOWN

Apply to All Cities in Classes From 1 to 3 1/2—Proportional Decreases in Terms Other Than Three Years.

Madison—Benefits to Madison property owners, resulting from the new insurance rates secured through the activity of the state insurance department, appear in the tables received by Commissioner M. J. Cleary as per the agreement made some time ago by the underwriters—and the rates for Madison, by the way, apply to all cities in the state of the same class although the schedules for all of them are not yet published.

Other cities of other classes are to be favored by proportional decreases as fast as the schedule can be printed. The reduction, Mr. Cleary said, amounts to substantially 30 per cent on brick buildings with metal roofs; 25 per cent for brick with shingles and frame with metal; and 21 1/2 per cent for frame with shingle roofs.

The foregoing rates, Mr. Cleary said, apply in all cities known as in classes from 1 to 3 1/2. Also, he explained, proportional reductions are made for terms other than three years.

ESCHWEILER CHOSEN HEAD

Milwaukee Man Is Elected Grand Chancellor of State Physicians at Watertown Session.

Watertown—The two days' session of the grand lodge of the Physicians of Wisconsin closed here. Milwaukee was selected as the convention city for 1917.

Officers elected are: Grand chancellor, F. C. Eschweiler, Milwaukee; vice-grand chancellor, John D. Barron, Eau Claire; grand prelate, H. E. Smet, Fond du Lac; grand keeper of records and seals, Otto Knell, Milwaukee; grand master at arms, M. L. Gregerson, Stoughton; grand inquisitor, Henry A. Staab, Milwaukee; grand guard, William Smidgen, Racine; grand trustee, three years, Arthur G. Bullock, Lake Geneva.

PET DOG SAVES BOY'S LIFE

Barking Notices Mother When Child Fell Through Boards into Cistern.

Neenah—The furious barking of a pet bulldog saved the 6-year old son of Mrs. Mabel Christianson, who lives on a farm southwest of Neenah, when the boy fell through some rotten board into a cistern at the home of his grandfather, M. R. Schaefer at Neenah.

The boy was visiting his grandmother at Neenah with his mother, and wandered away from the family group. Shortly afterwards the dog began to bark so loudly that the mother heard the barking, and upon hurrying out she saw an opening through which the boy had fallen. She managed to get him out, and then collapsed. The boy was unconscious when recovered.

Milk Producers Organize.

Green Bay—Union of farmers into an organization to the known as the Brown County Milk Producers' association was formed at a meeting here with a membership of eighty-five. Farmers said that have not been getting an adequate price for milk from dealers here, and have organized for self-protection.

Girl Injured by Leopard.

Grand Rapids—While being held up to the cage by an attendant of the Al G. Barnes circus here, Francis Schaar, 5-year-old daughter of L. G. Schaar, editor of the Nekoska Tribune, was severely bruised about the legs when one of the leopards struck her with its paw.

Raft Is Towed \$18,000.

Green Bay—The largest cargo of pulpwood to be towed out of Escanaba in the last ten years is on the way to Green Bay. There are 3,500 cords of pulpwood in the raft, valued at \$18,000.

New Rural Mail Route.

Washington—A triweekly free delivery route will be established on Aug. 1 at Lyndon Station, Juneau county, Wis. Length of route, twenty-two miles; families served, 95.

Former Berlin Mayor Injured.

Berlin—Former Mayor Herman Temme broke his leg and was otherwise injured when furniture he was loading on a wagon preparatory to his leaving for his summer home at Silver Lake fell when a rope broke.

To Vote on Track Raising.

Kenosha—The question of elevating the tracks of the North-Western railway company through Kenosha is to be put to a referendum vote of the people of the city.

Plant Loses Forty Men.

Beloit—The Fairbanks-Morse company lost more than forty employees by the call to arms of Company L. Supt. Hovey announced that every man's job would be waiting for him when he comes back.

Falling Wall Kills Man.

Oshkosh—August Friederich, 55 years old, was struck by a falling wall at the Franks school and instantly killed. He was assisting in wrecking the building.

Dr. Meyer Heads Firemen.

Oconomowoc—The Oconomowoc Firemen's Relief association at its annual meeting elected Dr. George Meyer, president; H. C. Debrand, vice-president; George A. Dibble, secretary; and T. T. Cronin, treasurer.

Boy Accidentally Killed.

Rhineland—Robert Cuppage, 17 years old, of Chicago, was accidentally killed when a gun he was carrying was discharged.

War Veterans to Meet.

Sheboygan—The annual reunion of the Sheboygan county war veterans will be held on June 28 at Sheboygan Falls.

HATTON IS ENDORSED

PROGRESSIVES SELECT NEW LONDON MAN FOR GOVERNOR.

Hull Is Chosen Over Donald for Secretary of State—Convention Endorses Hughes.

Madison—On the third ballot the convention of Progressive Republicans, in session here, endorsed former State Senator W. H. Hatton, New London, for governor.

The nomination came after a long day's work, in which the affairs of the convention moved ponderously.

The convention endorsed Hughes, failed to mention Fairbanks, and was silent on the Chicago convention platform. The political career of La Follette was endorsed without reservation.

Edward F. Dithmar, Baraboo, was endorsed for lieutenant governor. Secretary of State John S. Donald, Madison, was defeated on the fourth ballot, when Edwin Hull, Black River Falls, with 132 votes, was endorsed over Donald, with 104 votes, for secretary of state. Alvin Peterson, Soldiers Grove, was endorsed for state treasurer, with 131 votes. Sol Levitt, Madison, 63; Axel Johnson, Polk county, 19; Senator M. A. White, Oshkosh, 1. There was no opposition to the endorsement of Attorney General Walter C. Owen.

The platform favors amendments to state highway law to provide that the state pay one-third of cost of all highways which local communities determine to improve, to the workmen's compensation law to provide liberal compensation for injured workmen and dependents, for better marketing facilities for farm products, further advancement and upbuilding of the state educational system and encouragement of northern Wisconsin land development, declaring Gov. Phillips is not in sympathy with progressive principles and demanding election of a governor who sympathizes with the spirit of progressive laws and who would secure their enforcement.

CHANGE MADE BY REGENTS

Degrees at U. W. May Be Taken Without Foreign Languages in Future.

Madison—A course of study without required foreign language study and leading to the degree of bachelor of philosophy has been established in the college of letters and sciences at the University of Wisconsin by the action of the board of regents.

About seventy-five Wisconsin legislative scholarships, providing exemption from non-resident tuition fees, will be granted next fall. The exemption is provided by statute.

A new course in music, leading to the degree of bachelor of music, was established to go into effect next fall. It is a new grouping of present courses in the school of music without addition to the present faculty.

Woman Cause of Killing.

Merrill—James Sophia, a piano agent, was shot in an argument involving his sister, Mrs. Thomas Linday, and died almost instantly. S. A. Thomas, who is believed to be fatally injured, will be charged with doing the shooting, if he recovers, according to the police. It is said that Thomas had been paying attentions to Mrs. Linday, and Sophia objected. After Sophia was shot Thomas turned the gun on himself.

Cases Against Students Postponed.

Madison—The case of the five University of Wisconsin freshmen, who were arrested for rioting on Cap Night a few weeks ago, was postponed until next fall and was transferred from the municipal court to the circuit court, Judge E. B. Stevens, presiding. The case will be dropped until the students return for school next September. They have been released on bond of \$300.

Meat Half Ready in September.

Sheboygan—Meat half, largely the gift of James H. Mead, president of the German bank, will be opened here in September. The building is being constructed under auspices of the Congregational church at a cost of over \$30,000.

Six Brothers in One Company.

Neillsville—Six brothers joined the militia which left here for Camp Douglas. Joe, a sergeant; Arthur, Herman, Chornell, Melvin and Otto Hagen are the brothers, whose ages range from 18 to 35.

Buy Site for City Hall.

Beloit—The common council has purchased the Field property, West Grand avenue and Bluff street, for a park for \$27,500, and also a site for a city hall near Nellie King Smith, at the north end of State street, for \$25,000.

Wisconsin Pensions Granted.

Washington—Wisconsin pensions have been granted as follows: Charles Pratt Markeson, \$12; Rachel Roller, Endeavor, \$12; Henrietta Wheeler, Prairie du Chien, \$12; Louis W. Rueger, Monroe, \$12.

Homecoming Program Arranged.

Racine—Homecoming in Racine will be held July 1, 2, 3 and 4 under the auspices of the Spanish War veterans of that city. An extensive program has been arranged.

Father of Ten Children Killed.

Green Bay—John Tular, 47 years old, a switchman on the North-Western railroad, was almost instantly killed when his body was pinned between couplers on two freight cars. A wife and ten small children survive.

To Hold Civil Service Tests.

Washington—Civil service examinations will be held on July 22 for postmasters at Gordon, Mount Sterling and Ridgeland.

Hail Damages Cranberry Crop.

Grand Rapids—One of the heaviest hail storms experienced in this section in a good many years damaged the cranberry crop in the Cranmoor district, in some places as much as 50 per cent, while other sections escaped with lighter losses.

War Veterans to Meet.

Sheboygan—The annual reunion of the Sheboygan county war veterans will be held on June 28 at Sheboygan Falls.

MARKETS

Milwaukee, June 23, 1916.

Butter—Creamery, extras, 25 1/2c; prints, 24 1/2c; first, 24 1/2c; seconds, 24 1/2c; process, 25 1/2c; dairy, fancy, 25c.

Cheese—American, full cream, new made twins, 14 1/2c; Daisies, 14 1/2c; Young Americas, 15 1/2c; longhorns, 15 1/2c; Limburger, fancy, 2 lbs, 16 1/

The Big Cotton Swindle

Stories of the Greatest Cases in the Career of Thomas Furlong, the Famous Railroad Detective, Told by Himself

Copyright by W. G. Chapman

Early in the month of January, 1884, I was suddenly called to the office of Capt. C. G. Warner, who was then general auditor for the Gould railroad system, whose chief special agent I then was.

"Furlong," said Captain Warner, "I have just received a long telegraphic dispatch from one of my traveling agents in Sherman, Tex. He states that a large amount of cotton, which had been shipped from that station, has been found to be diverted. I have immediately been ordered to investigate. I want you to go to Sherman at once, find the traveling agent, Mr. Dillard, and make a thorough investigation."

Sherman was a point from which a very large amount of cotton was shipped annually. It was the center of one of the largest cotton producing districts of the state. For this reason the cotton cotton buyers and cotton mill owners were represented by agents here. These agents were really honest. It was their practice, as soon as they had purchased cotton, to have it delivered at once to the railway company for shipment, when they would receive from the railway company's agent a bill of lading, setting forth the number and weight of each bale. This bill of lading, when signed by the railway agent, was negotiable at any bank in the cotton producing district. The bank would take the bill of lading, allowing the depositor 50 per cent cash, the face value, and would hold the balance until the actual value of the cotton had been ascertained.

I left for Sherman on the first train, and found Mr. Finby at that point. He informed me that the company's agent in charge at Sherman had left there on the preceding Saturday night, saying that he was going to take a run down to Dallas, where he had business and expected to return on the following Monday. It then being Wednesday, and the man not having returned, Mr. Finby had become suspicious and had wired to headquarters, with the result indicated above.

I spent several days at Sherman, making inquiries about the missing agent. Meanwhile telegraphic messages of inquiry were putting in from New York, Philadelphia, Fall River and Providence, from persons who had purchased and paid for large quantities of cotton, the total value aggregating \$121,000, and they wanted to know why they had not received it. If the cotton had been diverted from its destination and stolen, the railway company would be responsible for the loss.

After ten days' investigation at Sherman, I became convinced that three other men were connected in the swindle with the missing agent. These may be known as No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4, standing for the agent. The swindle had been perpetrated in this way: The bills of lading had been signed by the agent in blank and turned over to a confederate in black. This confederate had then filled out each blank for various numbers of bales of cotton, setting forth the number of bales and the weight of each bale in the regular way. He then turned the bills of lading thus prepared by him over to a second confederate, a cotton buyer, who placed these bills in various banks at Sherman, Dallas and other Texas towns, drawing cash for the face value, less 50 per cent.

I succeeded in locating the family and retards of the missing agent (No. 4), and also learned that No. 1 had a brother living in New Orleans. I determined to go to that city and quietly investigate this brother, in the hope of discovering where No. 4 was staying. I telegraphed to Mr. Herbert, one of my assistants, directing him to meet me in New Orleans, which he did.

The brother of No. 1 was found in New Orleans without any difficulty, and there was reason to believe that No. 1's wife might be staying with the brother and his family in the rather pretentious mansion which they occupied. For some three weeks the house was assiduously watched, Herbert and I taking turns of eight hours each. This was one of the most difficult tasks that I have ever undertaken. I was well known to the New Orleans police, who was a valuable aid, but have rendered me no assistance. I had been recognized I would have had to explain to them my presence in that city, and, owing to the industrial position which the brother of No. 1 held, the news of my presence might have leaked out and given the man whom I sought the alarm.

Many amusing incidents occurred during this vigil. One morning, after we had been on watch for several days, I hit upon a plan to find whether there were any women in the house, hoping to discover the wife of No. 1 among them. A few blocks down the street a couple of good-looking young Italian girls were playing a fine new hand-organ of extremely loud tone. I bargained for their services and arranged that they should take up their station in front of the house which we were watching and play there as long as the night passed there. The music and the performance of the monkeys brought several women from the house to the veranda, but the woman who was wanted was not among them. The same performance, repeated on several mornings, produced a similar result.

The brother of No. 1, who was a gentleman of leisure, was in the habit of strolling each morning from his house to the post office, where he always dropped these into the general receptacle, which had an opening in the main corridor at least a foot in length and three inches wide, and led to a large box in the basement below the main floor. This box contained about a wagon-load of letters and packages, and when a letter had been dropped in this manner it was almost impossible to find it again.

The brother was a middle-aged man, rather slow in his movements, and very deliberate in everything that he did. He would approach the general mail box, placing his case under his left arm and carefully moving the glove from his right hand; then he would take the letters, generally three or more in number, and in an expectorating and deliberate manner would deposit them in the box, watching them till they had disappeared down the chute. This operation was repeated by him each week day during about three weeks, being witnessed each time by one of us.

I prepared two letters, directing them to myself and my associate, stamped them, and then covered the back of each envelope with a thick coating of mud. I myself took one letter and Herbert the other. Each of us posted himself on one side of the chute, being some little distance from the receptacle.

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It was necessary to obtain regulation papers from the governors of Mississippi and Texas, a process which would require eight or ten days, as complaint had to be lodged at Sherman, Tex., a request for the requisition had to be sent from Sherman to Austin, and the request of the governor of Texas to the governor of Mississippi had to go to Jackson, Miss., where the agent for the state of Texas had to appear in person to receive the papers.

I had myself appointed as the agent for the state of Texas. Taking a night train to New Orleans, in due course I obtained the papers, and then proceeded to Canton, Miss., which was the county seat for Ocean Springs. I there found Sheriff Clark, who, in the regulation papers, was instructed to render me, as agent for Texas, all the assistance which I needed. Accompanied by the sheriff and a deputy, I returned to Ocean Springs, stopping off the train at a station about five miles distant, because I had been informed that No. 1's brother-in-law visited the depot at Ocean Springs every night to see who had arrived. We three, taking a roundabout route, met Herbert at a point agreed upon, near the cottage, and I had instructed Herbert to go to Ocean Springs in the guise of an invalid, and there to make No. 1's acquaintance. Herbert represented himself as a sufferer from chronic rheumatism, and soon met No. 1, who invited him to visit the cottage and to take a sail on the bay in a yacht which he kept anchored in front of the property. Herbert accepted the invitation, and was introduced to the wife of Dillard, and a good-looking young woman who passed under an assumed name, but was subsequently discovered to be the wife of the missing agent (No. 4).

The yacht, which the party boarded for a short sail, was of about twenty

the door open, where I found No. 4, partly dressed. He and his wife were arrested, and the whole party marched to the hotel at Ocean Springs, where the landlady was greatly surprised to learn the true nature of the party's mission.

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Needless to say, this would have been an impossible feat, the fugitive being well acquainted with the man who had aided in his arrest. Furthermore, I soon discovered that, if I attempted to induce No. 2 to accompany me across the border without legal purpose of arresting him, without legal purpose I would be liable to prosecution for kidnapping, and might be sent to prison for a term of from two to seven years. Seeing the impossibility of carrying out his instructions, I took counsel's opinion upon the subject from a young barrister named McBride. After detailing the case to the young man, I asked him what the men had committed under Canadian law. McBride at once informed me that they were all guilty of forgery, and of having uttered and published forged paper.

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"Undoubtedly, under the provisions of the Ashburton and Webster treaty," answered the other.

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Needless to say, this would have been an impossible feat, the fugitive being well acquainted with the man who had aided in his arrest. Furthermore, I soon discovered that, if I attempted to induce No. 2 to accompany me across the border without legal purpose of arresting him, without legal purpose I would be liable to prosecution for kidnapping, and might be sent to prison for a term of from two to seven years. Seeing the impossibility of carrying out his instructions, I took counsel's opinion upon the subject from a young barrister named McBride. After detailing the case to the young man, I asked him what the men had committed under Canadian law. McBride at once informed me that they were all guilty of forgery, and of having uttered and published forged paper.

"Supposing these men had fled from the United States and were found in Canada, could they be extradited to this country?" I asked.

"Undoubtedly, under the provisions of the Ashburton and Webster treaty," answered the other.

"But," I said, "the judge who presided over the criminal court at Dallas, Texas, was of opinion that the fraudulent bills of lading signed by the agent were not forgeries, as the agent was in the employ of the company."

"The agent signed the bills of lading for fraudulent purposes," answered McBride, "and therefore his signature was unauthorized by the company which he employed. By the common law he is a forger, while the other conspirators would be guilty of uttering and publishing forged paper."

I at once filed the necessary complaint, and procured a warrant for the arrest of No. 2, who was taken to Chatham and placed in jail. I then was promptly arrested.

"Where is the agent?" I asked.

"In the room across the hall," replied the other, sullenly. I rapped and, being refused admission, burst

into the room, where I found No. 4, partly dressed. He and his wife were arrested, and the whole party marched to the hotel at Ocean Springs, where the landlady was greatly surprised to learn the true nature of the party's mission.

The prisoners were taken to Dallas, Texas, by a roundabout route, and as quietly that that city was reached before the story of the arrest had become public. The cause for this secrecy was that Nos. 2 and 3 had been located in Dallas, and it was essential to capture them known to them and put them on guard. Dallas was reached at night, and on the following morning Jim Arnold, the chief of police for that city, together with myself, arrested the other two accomplices.

After his arrest No. 3 was taken ill, and he died about a month later. Nos. 1 and 2 fled the country almost immediately they were released on bonds. No. 1 going to Mexico and No. 2 to London, Ontario, Canada. When the cases were called for trial, therefore, only No. 4, the agent, appeared, having remained the whole time in jail. The trial was accordingly postponed. The trial was accordingly postponed. The trial was accordingly postponed.

Upon receipt of instructions to this effect from the Missouri-Pacific railway I detailed Herbert and Bailey, another of my assistants, to locate and arrest No. 1 in London, which they succeeded in doing after much hard work.

I myself assumed the task of arresting No. 2. I discovered his location in London after some effort, and visited the place, seeing the fugitive without being seen by him. No. 2 took a sail on the bay in a yacht which he kept anchored in front of the property. Herbert accepted the invitation, and was introduced to the wife of Dillard, and a good-looking young woman who passed under an assumed name, but was subsequently discovered to be the wife of the missing agent (No. 4).

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Mrs. A. H. Davis entertained a few old time friends on Thursday afternoon in honor of her sister, Mrs. Wm. Edgerton of Chicago. Those present were: Mrs. J. J. Sullivan of Wausau, Mrs. Fred Hunsicker of Tumbaw, Mrs. Harry Force of Spokane, Wash., and Mesdames Wm. Bender, T. Stiles, McLaughlin, J. McGlynn, C. Emerson, Morse, Crowley, Brast, Ward, Krugar, Hand and T. Hicks, of Babcock.

Mrs. John Joyce and two children of New Lisbon are guests of Mrs. J. McLaughlin this week.

Mrs. David Wing and two sons of Alaska arrived in town Saturday evening for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Myers, and other friends. The Wing family left here for Alaska about five years ago, and like that country very much.

Mrs. G. L. Grube was a caller in Wausau Thursday forenoon, being called there to bid farewell to her brother, who is a soldier boy and who went that day with his company.

Mrs. F. A. Wright left for her home in Tomah on Saturday after a few days' visit in the village.

L. Ward was called to Portage on Thursday by the death of his only sister, George L. Ward and Miss Ward accompanied him.

Mrs. Aug. Miller arrived home Wednesday evening from Jamestown, Dak., where she had been visiting for two weeks.

The following were Eagle convention visitors in Grand Rapids on Thursday from here: Mr. and Mrs. A. Bailing and Esther Bailing, Mrs. G. L. Grube and two children, Amanda Grube, Mrs. S. Griffith and Faye Griffith.

J. C. Street, Thos. Kelley and Mrs. John Kane, each with a party of friends, arrived in Camp Douglas on Sunday to see the soldiers.

Mrs. Anna Davis was a Camp Douglas visitor on Sunday. She went down in the Wausau special.

Mrs. Chas. Bodden returned home on Saturday evening from a visit of two weeks in the southern part of the state.

Mrs. Wm. Edgerton and two children of Chicago returned home on Saturday evening after a two weeks' visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. Winters.

Mrs. John Kane was a Grand Rapids visitor one day last week.

The following telephone line is progressing line and every day some new family is added to this list.

There was at least 50 automobiles passed through here on Sunday on their way to Camp Douglas.

PLYER ROAD

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Young and family spent Sunday evening at the Peter Fergon home.

Mr. and Mrs. George Richard of Biron spent Sunday at the John Wal home.

Miss Tillie Rehman of Grand Rapids is visiting relatives and friends in this neighborhood.

Quite a number from here attended the Eagles' convention in Grand Rapids Thursday.

Bennie and Dominick are working at the Biron mill now.

Mr. Alfred Benson, who has been employed at the Biron mill for some time, has resigned his position.

June 28

June 12

KELLY

There was a large crowd at the W. H. Witt home last Sunday, the gathering being in honor of Eddie and Leonard Witt's confirmation.

Misses Ella and Lulu Steinko of Waukegan are visiting friends in this neighborhood.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Monroe and daughter Fern are visiting at the G. H. Munroe home this week.

Nettie Worden returned home from Bancroft last Monday.

Julia Rathke, who has been visiting at Milwaukee during the past month, returned home last Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Schnable departed recently for Chicago, where Mr. Schnable will undergo an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. and Mrs. Marion Thompson entertained his sister the past week.

Miss Anna Buss, who attended the saengerfest at Merrill, returned home on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Holmes Wolcott and family of Canada are visiting at Mrs. Wolcott's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Warren.

Earl Young went to Almond last week where he will visit relatives.

Mrs. August Buss is entertaining her mother, Mrs. Gash of Seneca Corners, this week.

The oldest son of Simon Worland, chairman of the town of Sigel, was killed by one of his father's horses on Wednesday and the bones in his hand broken.

Mrs. M. N. Weeks and two daughters returned Saturday from Milwaukee, where they had been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Laird Warner.

Even the men in Mexico do not have equal suffrage.

Deduct all war business from the country's exports and the balance is still greater than any volume of business under the Payne-McJarry tariff.

The month of May, 1916, produced a greater volume of wage increases than any preceding 12 months of American history. Against this wall of prosperity, Republican spell-binders will make little progress in trying to stampede American workmen into voting a return to Republican conditions.

Before Mother sends Father out in the back yard to beat the rugs, she tells him that he needn't mind flitting with that snippy girl up the street. Then she knows that the rugs will get a good pounding.

As a matter of fact the sins of a large city haven't anything on a country village—if the truth were known.

COAL AND WOOD

The Best Grades at Reasonable Prices.

CALL US UP AT Phone 416 or 5

BOSSERT BROTHERS

WOOD AND COAL YARDS

Who Defended the Works?

By F. A. MITCHELL

When the Germans were besieging Paris in 1871 one part of the force came to the very outskirts of the city and encountered a portion of the defenses, something like a revolutionary barricade blocking a street. There was only room for a single company, and its captain before making an attack stood off and, raising a pair of binoculars, examined the works.

They were composed of paving stones, pieces of timber and such other articles as had been brought together for an improvised fortification. But the captain could not see a single man on the parapet. This he did not like. There was the look of a trap about it. If he moved his troops forward he must do so over a distance of some 500 or 600 yards between two walls not thirty feet apart and straight as an arrow. He could not deploy his men by the flank, and as for scattering along the street they would be one behind another, and a shot would bring down every man in line.

Moreover, the captain noticed a dark spot in the works, which indicated that a single stone had been removed in the very center of the fortification. He assumed at once that the aperture was for the muzzle of a cannon, which would sweep the street, doubtless, with the scattering projectiles of the period. That meant that before a force of fifty men—the number under the captain's command—could reach the barricade a large proportion of them would be killed or wounded.

The captain called his first lieutenant, bawled him his glass, directed him to take a look at the breastworks and then asked him what he thought about an attempt to carry them. The lieutenant examined the works, then, lowering his glass, remarked:

"What are the orders, captain?"

"The orders are to move forward."

"Then we must move forward," but those who live will have moved backward."

"The captain's only response was an order to advance."

Should he shoulder, the men marched on—for the captain said, they could not scatter till about a third of the distance had been traversed. Then a puff of smoke issued from the dark spot in the center of the works, and a storm of missiles broke upon the advancing line of Germans. A third of the company fell, and another dozen flumped or staggered to the rear.

The rest pressed on, but a few minutes were lost in reforming, or, rather, closing, the gaps that had been made. With steady step they marched till they had covered half the distance between their starting point and the fort. There was light where the dark spot had been, and they knew that the place had been retaken to be recaptured. This gave them courage. It was an old fashioned muzzle loader, and time must be spent after every discharge in reloading. The captain gave the order to double quick, but before they had covered a dozen yards there came another hailstorm, and another twenty men were put out of the fight.

This was terrible slaughter, and the force recoiled. Some stood ready to retrace their steps; others started back. The second lieutenant stood in rear and, striking some of the fugitives with his sword, drove them back toward the enemy. The captain was among the wounded and lay in a pool of his own blood. The first lieutenant cried at the top of his voice "Forward, men!" and started at the head of some fifty soldiers to make the rest of the distance and storm the fort, though the move was now a forlorn hope, for he expected that on reaching it he would find it defended by double the number of those who were making the attack.

When within fifty yards of the barricade there came another storm of missiles. This time the Germans were laid on the stones of the street, and the other half broke and fled. The lieutenant called to them in vain. Preferring death to following them in flight, he turned and ran forward to the fort, expecting every moment to be shot down. He reached the barricade and, with a pistol in one hand, his sword in the other, climbed to the summit. There he stood, bewildered by the sight that met his view.

Not a man was behind the stones. The gun which the recoil from the last shot had driven backward a few feet was there, a thick film of smoke issuing from its vent. Lying against it was a girl about twenty years of age, who looked up at the lieutenant as though expecting instant death. Involuntarily he uncovered.

"Mademoiselle," he stammered in broken French, "where are the men who have been defending this barricade?"

"I have been defending this barricade, monsieur," was the reply.

"You—alone?"

"—alone. Through a blunder the force ordered to take the works was ordered to retreat."

"Mein Gott! Here a whole company been driven back by a—girl?"

At this moment a company of French soldiers came around a corner at double quick. The lieutenant succeeded in making good a retreat, hearing cheers behind him.

"Vive mademoiselle!"

Having joined his commander, he led them again to the attack and finally captured the barricade. He looked for the girl who had defended the works, but she was not there.

SARATOGA

Mr. and Mrs. A. Thord and son, Marvin, of Chicago are visiting at the Pauline Hansen home. Mrs. Thord and Mrs. Hansen are sisters.

Helen Peterson of Almond visited a few days with her father, J. P. Peterson.

Johnny Peterson spent the past week at Rudolph.

Little Emma Lundberg spent last week at the Nels Engdahl home in South Saratoga.

The Union Sunday School held their annual picnic at Ross Lake June 24th.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dewey and son attended the children's day program at the Union Church last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Knuteson spent Sunday at Nekosha visiting at the Walter Peterson home.

Walter Peterson of Grand Rapids visited with home folks Sunday.

The effort to raise the issue of Americanism against Woodrow Wilson is the most transparent piece of political bunco that has been attempted in a generation.

A Phantom Train?

By WILLIAM CHANDLER

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Haunschied departed for Jefferson Friday night on the late train on account of hearing of the death of Mrs. Haunschied's brother, Jose Zimmerman. Mr. Haunschied returned Tuesday evening, while Mrs. Haunschied intends staying a couple of days more.

A pleasant party was held at the home of Adam Zimmerman Sunday evening and a very pleasant time was had by those present.

Rev. Fr. Reding of your city visited Rev. Fr. Van Sever Thursday.

Prof. F. Chillend, Arthur and Fred Piltz, Delhia Joosten, Alvera Jensen, Gladys Ratelle, Maud Baughman, Eleanor Juneau, Mrs. Wm. Piltz, were in your city Wednesday to attend the graduating exercises at the Training School. Arthur and Fred Piltz and Eleanor Juneau got diplomas.

Mr. and Mrs. Merritt Denniston are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby boy born Thursday.

Mrs. Harold Clark and two children visited her father from Tuesday until Saturday.

School in district No. 1 closed Saturday with a picnic in the school house. On account of the rain it could not be held in the grove. There was a large crowd. A very nice entertainment was rendered by the school children, after which the older folks sat down to tables laden with good things to eat, and the little ones were nicely served on plates. All enjoyed a good time. Miss Linsen left for her home in Sigel, Miss Hunt to her home in your city and Mr. Chillend left Monday for his home in Scandinavia.

Jack Kujawa arrived home Monday evening, spending the summer with his parents, after attending college in Prairie du Chem this term.

A large number of our population attended the circus in your city Monday.

Martin Joosten made a business trip to Little Chute.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Sharkey of your city spent Sunday evening with the former's parents. They came with an auto.

Mrs. Liza Raynone made 55 yards of carpet for Mrs. Tillie Shaddock recently.

Mr. Frank Russell and family of Park Falls arrived Tuesday evening for a visit with his sister, Mrs. K. J. Marceau. They made the trip with their auto. They left Saturday morning, taking Miss Elizabeth Burns with them. They arrived home safely Saturday evening.

Miss Elizabeth Burns of Stevens Point came down Wednesday noon for a visit with her aunt, Mrs. K. J. Marceau.

Mrs. Lizzie Baker and grandsons, Royal and Vilas Baker, of your city, spent Sunday at the Nick Ratelle home.

Mr. and Mrs. Len Schneider and Gladys Ratelle visited from Thursday noon till Friday morning with Grandma Baker.

Mrs. Len Schneider expected to move to Biron, where Len is working in the mill.

Mr. and Mrs. Bat Sharkey visited from Wednesday noon till Thursday evening in your city.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Sharkey and children arrived Thursday evening from Green Bay.

Mr. Frank Russell and family, K. J. Marceau and Elizabeth Burns, who to your city Thursday to see the Eagles' parade.

Our Blacksmith, Otto Herman, goes riding now with an auto.

Carl Gruenewald got the set of dishes at Coenen's Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Fisher and family of Biron spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Evelyn Croftman.

Isadore Livernash and family of Wausau spent Sunday at the Frank Scheffhaut home.

Mr. Mando Robbins was a Grand Rapids visitor Thursday.

Evelyn Fisher of Biron went home Thursday after visiting her Grandma Croftman.

Among those who autoed to your city Thursday to see the Eagles, parade were: Dr. Jackson and family, Mr. and Mrs. F. Root, Florence Haunschild, Barney Morgan, Emil Haunschild and wife and Fred Piltz.

Work is in progress to level up the school grounds.

Mrs. Frank Root entertained her mother, Mrs. Hubing, her aunt and her cousin from Neillsville from Thursday noon until Friday.

Gladys Ratelle tended telephone the past week for Pearl Clark.

The Wise Drug Company dug a big ditch through the low land for Robert Feister, Leon Baughman and Fred Lecher. They will now move onto Oliver Akey's farm, where they will dig.

Mrs. John Wilkins will entertain the West Side Ladies Aid Wednesday afternoon.

Alvin Kujawa left Friday night to spend some time in North Dakota.

Mr. Chas. Margeson and daughter Bessie spent Sunday with the Harold Clark family.

Lee Akey has returned home after several months' work in a mine in Michigan.

Mrs. John Granger returned to her home in Sigel today (Tuesday), after caring for her daughter, Mrs. Merritt Denniston.

Dagney Jensen is helping Mrs. Merritt Denniston this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Jensen and sons, Aleck and Valmore, will leave Wednesday evening for Merrill to visit until after the Fourth.

Mr. and Mrs. Housen of North Dakota, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Sarah Edstrom, Mr. Anderson of Merrill, autoed down and visited from Wednesday until Friday at the Charles Jensen home.

Mr. and Mrs. Housen autoed from North Dakota to Merrill to visit her father, Mr. Anderson.

Wood County Court—In Probate In the Matter of the Estate of Minnie Gansch, Deceased.

On reading and filing the application of Minnie Gansch, executrix of the will of Minnie Gansch, representing among other things that she has fully administered the said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing his account of his administration, and that the residue of the said estate be assigned to such persons as are by law entitled to the same.

IT IS ORDERED, That said application be heard before this court, at a regular term thereof to be held at the probate office, in the city of Grand Rapids, on the 5th day of September, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That notice of the time and place of examining and allowing said account, and of assigning the residue of said estate, be given to all persons interested, by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks, in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper published in said county, before the day fixed for said hearing.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1916.

By the court, W. J. Conway, County Judge.

Chas. E. Briere, Attorney for the Estate.

1tpd

We wish to thank the neighbors and friends and the ladies and society for the many kind acts during the illness and death of our mother, Mrs. E. Letwon; also for the floral offerings.

The Children.

John Phillips, a farmer's boy, was fishing one summer afternoon in a punt on the river. He was anchored about a mile below an old railroad bridge that years before had given way under a train, precipitating both engine and cars into the stream. After the accident the bridge had been repaired, but the crossing of the river had been changed to a point further upstream, and the lower bridge had not been since used.

This accident was the one great event in the history of the region in which it occurred. At the time of its occurrence every one had been greatly shocked. Since then whenever persons living near the bridge found conversation lagging they invariably fell back upon the great catastrophe for a topic.

Johnny had heard it reported that a phantom train had at different times been seen to enter upon the bridge and tumble into the water. He had never met any one who had seen one of these ghostly performances, but so many persons believed in them that Johnny had come to believe in them himself.

Johnny was sitting quietly in his punt, waiting for a bite and thinking about the railroad accident, the phantom train and all that, when he heard the choo choo of a starting train some distance back from the river. He was surprised, for since the accident not only the crossing, but that part of the road leading to and from it had been abandoned. The puff came nearer and nearer together, and presently Johnny realized that a train was nearing the brink of the river.

Then suddenly Johnny's blood ran cold. A locomotive emerged from behind a clump of trees and started across the bridge. The boy knew that the bridge had not been completely repaired and had heard that no train could cross it without breaking it down. The locomotive with two cars reached the center, then to Johnny's horror careened, and with a crash went down into the water, dragging the cars with it.

The sight was a terrible shock to the young fisherman. He expected to hear shrieks and cries for help, but after the noise caused by the fall all was still. John believed that he was near enough to hear cries and wondered. Then it occurred to him that he had seen the phantom train. And yet so real was it that he could not bring himself to believe in this explanation. He had heard the puff, had seen the train emerge from behind the trees and had seen and heard the crash. He could not realize anything ghostly about it. And yet, what else could it be than the ghost train of which he had heard?

Johnny as soon as he had recovered something of his equanimity pulled up stream. To do this he was obliged to turn his back to the wreck. He had made about three-quarters of the distance when a board passed him to which a girl clung. She did not seem to be hurt, but when Johnny pulled up beside her he helped her into his boat she was evidently quite satisfied with the transfer.

"See here!" said John excitedly. "Was that train a real train or a ghost train?"

Instead of replying she looked at Johnny and laughed.

"Great scott!" exclaimed the boy, "how can you laugh at such a terrible thing. Did you go down with that train without getting hurt?"

An idea seemed to strike the girl and knitting her brows and assuming a serious expression she said, addressing a spirituous tone:

"I am the spirit of one who years ago went down with the train that crashed into the river from that bridge."

John dropped his oars and shuddered. "Take up your oars. Carry me to yonder bank that from there I may go back to my resting place in the cemetery."

If ever there was a puzzled youth it was John Phillips. This girl, who, by the way, was very pretty, was the ghost nearest his flesh and blood he had ever dreamed of. Her clothes were saturated with water, and though the day was not cold, the air on her wet garments chilled her. She began to shiver. Ghosts are not usually affected by earthly conditions, and Johnny wondered. He took off his coat and handed it to her. She wrapped it about her and gave the donor a smile of thanks.

"See here!" cried Johnny. "Either there's some queer about all this or my head's gone wrong. I'm sure I'm not dreaming. Come, tell me what it all means."

"The girl burst into a laugh.

"Pull for that shore," she said, pointing. "I wish to get on some dry clothes."

Johnny pulled for the shore, and the girl gave him the desired explanation.

A picture play had been written, the climax of which was a train going down into a river from a broken bridge. A real train had been sent on to the bridge and tumbled into the water. Then boats carried a picture play company to the wreck, and they were photographed struggling in the cars and in the water. The girl Johnny picked up was one of the company whom the current had drifted down the river.

Johnny pulled toward the shore and, mounting the bank, got a view of the scene which had been photographed in the water. Later, when he saw the picture play, there was the girl he had rescued just passing out of sight on her board.

MARKET REPORT.

Hens 15 1/2
Beef 6-6 1/2
Hides 13
Veal 12 1/2-13
Pork, dressed 12
Hoy, timothy 18-20
Rye 90
Oats 78
Patent Flour 6-49
Eggs, fresh 20
Rye Flour 6-00
Butter 22-25

PARTICULARS.

The 19th Century demands high class salesmanship; the old time fogey is a thing of the past. Hamel, the auctioneer, does it right. Terms reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. See me or phone 388, 174

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank the neighbors and friends and the ladies and society for the many kind acts during the illness and death of our mother, Mrs. E. Letwon; also for the floral offerings.

The Children.

PREPARE FOR THE FOURTH

Everyone in Grand Rapids and vicinity will want to celebrate the Glorious Fourth of July this year, and whether you celebrate at home or somewhere else, there are many things you will need, so we have prepared a list of

Specials for Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday.

Our store will be closed all day Tuesday, July 4th.

Dry Goods Dept.

\$1.00 PRINCESS SLIPS 69c—Ladies' and Misses' Princess Slips of nice materials, well made, \$1.00 values. Special sale price 69c

\$1.50 and \$2.00 PRINCESS SLIPS 98c—Better qualities in Ladies and Misses' Princess Slips, \$1.50 and \$2.00 values. Special Sale Price, each 98c

ONE LOT ALLOVER EMBROIDERIES, 24 in. wide. Regular price from 35c to \$2.00 per yard. Sale price at Half Price.

ONE ASSORTMENT LADIES' 10c INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS. Special sale price, each 7c

\$1.25 PARASOLS 98c—Ladies' Parasols in a nice assortment of colors—\$1.25 values. Sale price, each 98c

\$2 HANDBAGS 98c—This line lot of Ladies' German Silver Mesh Handbags marked to sell at \$2.00, will be sold while they last at, each 88c

ONE LOT LADIES' FANCY NECKWEAR—Colors, white and black and white. Formerly sold at 50c, special sale price 18c

JUC NIGHT GOWNS 39c—Ladies' Royal Society Night Gowns. Regular price 50c, special sale price, each 39c

\$1.50 DRESSES 98c—Children's Royal Society blue Kaimo Dresses and White Pique Coats, \$1.25 and \$1.50 values. Sale price 98c

10c CHILDREN'S SOX 10c—Children's White Sox with pink and blue tops, sizes 5 to 8. Regular price 15c, sale price, per pair 10c

\$1.00 LADIES' UNION SUITS 78c—Ladies' silk hosiery Union Suits, low neck, no sleeve, lace knee, all sizes, \$1.00 values. Special, each 78c

10c LADIES GAUZE VESTS 10c—Good quality Ladies' Gauze Vests. Regular price 10c, special sale price, each 10c

95c WHITE GOODS 59c—Embroidered Swiss White Waists, prettily patterns, values up to 95c. Special sale price, per yard 59c

12 1/2c Floral Lawns 7 1/2c—This lot of wash goods consists of 27-inch Floral Lawns that sold regularly at 10c and 12 1/2c per yard. Special sale price, per yard 7 1/2c

75c RATTINE 39c—Prettily patterns in plaid Rattine in different colors. This material will make pretty sport shirts or children's dresses. Regular price 75c, special sale price, per yard 39c

25c INFANTS' HOSE 18c—Infants' Tan Fibre Silk Hose. Sizes 4 to 6 1/2. Regular price 25c, sale price 18c

25c Misses' Hose 19c—Misses' Tan Lisle Hose, sizes 7 1/2 to 9 1/2. Regular price 25c, special sale price, pair 19c

15c LADIES' HOSE 10c—Ladies' Tan Cotton Hose, sizes 8 1/2 to 10, values to 15c. Special Sale price, per pair 10c

50c FIBER SILK HOSE 29c—Ladies' Tan Fiber and Silk Hose, 50c values. Special sale price, per pair 29c

50c Veilings 25c—A nice assortment of shaded veilings in different colors. Regular price 50c, sale price 25c

Embroidered Insertions Half Price—A nice lot of embroidered insertions, widths 2 in. to 5 in., prices ranging from 19c to \$1.00 per yard. Sale price at half regular prices.

12 1/2c Gingham 10c—Our regular 12 1/2c grade of Lucille Dress Gingham in the newest patterns. Special price per yard 10c

15c Serpentine Crepe 11c—This Serpentine Crepe is regularly sold at 15c. A nice assortment of patterns in lengths ranging from 3 to 9 yards. Special price per yard 11c

25c Dress and Tissue Gingham 19c—New Spring and Summer Patterns marked to sell at 25c. Sale price per yard 19c

Ladies' Department

LADIES' JAP SILK WAISTS in pretty styles. Specially priced during this sale at, each 98c

Millinery Department

\$7.00 Trimmed Hats \$1.45—During this sale we will offer one lot of trimmed hats, large and small shapes, that originally sold up to \$7.00, at only \$1.45

\$4.00 TRIMMED HATS 95c—During this sale we will offer one lot of Trimmed Hats that originally sold up to \$4.00 at only 95c

Drug Department

TOILET WATERS, regular 75c size, choice of odors, during this sale 67c

DONALD'S FACE POWDER, flesh or white, regular 25c size, during this sale 16c

HESS FLY CHASER, regular price \$1.00 gallon. Special during this sale, per gallon 79c

LIQUID VENEER, regular 25c size, special during this sale 19c

MENNEN'S TALCUM, BORATED—Violet or flesh, regular 25c cans, special during this sale, per can 16c

COLD CREAM, Pond's or Colgate's, regular 25c size, special during this sale 19c

LOTUS COMPLEXION CREAM, regular 50c size, special during this sale 39c

Paint Department

If you buy your paint during this sale you can save 20c a gallon on all house paints.

DOMESTIC PAINTS, all colors, half pint cans, per can 10c

Crockery Department

7-PIECE GLASS GRAPE JUICE SETS. Special fro this sale, per set 37c

STAR CUT GLASS WATER SETS, 6 glasses and pitcher, regular price \$1.25, special for this sale, per set 89c

NEST OF 3 GUERNSEY BOWLS, regular 10c, 15c and 25c values. Special for the nest of 3 39c

15 PER CENT DISCOUNT on all purchases except specially advertised articles during this sale.

Save your cash slips and redeem them for trading stamps. We give 1 stamp with each 10c purchase. Stamps are equal to 2 1/2 per cent discount.

JOHNSON & HILL CO.
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

Get Trading Stamps for your cash slips. One stamp given with each 10c purchase.

Men's Department

ANY \$1.00 DRESS SHIRT, banded or with collar attached. Special for this sale, each 79c

ANY \$1.50 DRESS SHIRT, banded or with collar attached. Special for this sale, each \$1.19

\$1.00 INGERSOLL WATCH free with every man's or young man's suit sold Thursday, Friday, Saturday or Monday.

BASEBALL FREE with every Boy's Norfolk suit sold Thursday, Friday, Saturday or Monday.

MEN'S \$1 WORK SOCKS 7c—During this sale we will offer our regular 10c work socks at, per pair 7c

50c MEN'S UNION SUITS 39c—Men's Balbriggan Ribbed Union Suits, Summer weight, good serviceable garments. Regular price 50c, special sale price, each 39c

Carpet Department

REGULAR 25c CURTAIN NETS. Special for this sale, per yard 19c

REGULAR 30c CURTAIN NETS. Special for this sale, per yard 22c

COLORADO CARPET WARP. Special for this sale only, per pound 33c

6X6 FT. BAMBOO PORCH SHADES. Special at, each 98c

6X6 FT. BAMBOO PORCH SHADES. Special at, each \$1.48

\$1.50 BODY BRUSSELS CARPET. Special for this sale, per yard \$1.25

\$1.50 WILTON VELVET CARPET. Special for this sale, per yard \$1.15

Shoe Department

LOT 1—Women's Patent Leather Pumps with dull leather trimmings, plain toe, flexible sole and leather Louis XV heels.

Also same style in dull leather with patent leather trimming—a beautiful new \$3.00 Summer style, in all sizes. For this sale only \$2.35

LOT 2—Women's Dull Kid 2 Button Strap Pumps, turn soles, plain toe, leather Louis XV heels, small ornament. Same style also in patent leather. All sizes, and a good one at \$3.50 a pair. For this sale only \$2.65

LOT 3—Men's Black Gun Metal Oxfords, Blucher cut, medium toe and heel; all sizes; a good value at \$3.00. For this sale only \$2.25

LOT 4—Misses and Children's Kid 1 Strap Pumps, sizes 8 1/2 to 11 ank 1 1/2 to 2; nearly all sizes; an extra good value. For this sale only 95c

Hardware Department

FORCELAIN SCREEN DOOR KNOBS—Look your screen doors over, if they need a knob get one at, each 1c

25 FOOT COTTON FISH LINES, guaranteed to pull out any fish in this river. The price only, each 1c

FLY SWATTER—Will kill every time if you hit the fly, only, each 1c

HOW ARE YOUR CHISEL AND FILE HANDLES?—You can get a new one at, each 3c

ELECTRIC SILVER POLISH—Makes all silverware look like new, 25c can reduced to 17c

HOW ARE YOUR DOOR HINGES?—Look them over. Now is the time to buy; size 4x4 surface, old copper or old brass finish butts that ordinarily sell at 35c. Special per pair 24c

A WORD TO HUNTERS AND TRAP SHOOTERS—We have U. M. C. and Peters loaded shells, all styles and sizes. Special price for this sale at 65c

In Our Grocery Department

We are here as your servants and it is our duty to serve you to your satisfaction. We are always on the lookout for bargains for you. We always try to buy our goods as low as the lowest market price so we can sell them to you at the lowest possible price. A few Specials for June 29-30, July 1-3.

CLIPPER PLUG TOBACCO, 8 10c cigs for 21c

Standard Smoking Tobacco, 7 oz. or so called 1 lb 12c

CHOICE SANTOS COFFEE, 25c value, the pound 18c

NIBS TEA makes a fine drink, the pound 21c

UNCOLORED JAPAN TEA. This is an A No. 1 bargain. Pound 34c

BLACK TEA, a dandy for Ice tea, special, the pound 50c

MATCHES, 3 regular 5c packages for 10c

SALTED FOAM, 3 of the 5c packages for 10c

SEALERATUS, Arm & Hammer brand, per pound pkg. for 5c

MACARONI OR SPHAGETTI, the big 10c seller, on sale, 2 for 15c

PEANUTS, roasted, good ones, the pound 10c

CRACKER JACK OR CHUMS, 6 packages 24c

4 PKGS. CORN FLAKES, very crisp 19c

CHEWING GUM, Larson, 5c pkgs., on sale 2 for 5c

CHEWING GUM, Creme de Mint, 5c pkgs., on sale 2 for 5c

GRAPE JUICE, purple, 50c bottles

BABCOCK

Mrs. A. H. Davis entertained a few old time friends on Thursday afternoon in honor of her sister, Mrs. Wm. Edgerton of Chicago. Those present were: Mrs. J. J. Sullivan of Wausau, Mrs. Fred Hantzler of Tomahawk, Mrs. Harry Pore of Spokane, Wash., and Mesdames Wm. Becker, T. Stiles, McLaughlin, J. McGlynn, C. Emerson, Morse, Crowley, Brost, Ward, Kruger, Hand and T. Hicks, of Babcock.

Mrs. John Joyce and two children of New Lisbon were guests of Mrs. J. McLaughlin this week.

Mrs. David Wing and two sons of Alaska arrived in town Saturday evening for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Myers, and other friends. The Wing family left here for Alaska about five years ago, and like that country very much.

Mrs. G. L. Grube was a caller in Wausau Thursday forenoon, being called there to bid farewell to her brother, who is a soldier boy and who went that day with his company.

Mrs. P. A. Wright left for her home in Tomahawk Saturday after a few days' visit in the village.

L. Ward was called to Portage on Thursday by the death of his only sister, George L. Ward and Miss Ward accompanied him.

Mrs. Aug. Miller arrived home Wednesday evening from Jaumstown, Dak., where she had been visiting for some time.

The following were Eagle convention visitors in Grand Rapids on Thursday from here: Mr. and Mrs. A. Bailing and Esther Bailing, Mrs. G. L. Grube and two children, and Mrs. S. Griffith and family.

J. C. Street, Thos. Kelley and Mrs. John Kane, each with a party of friends, autored to Camp Douglas on Sunday to see the soldiers.

Mrs. Anna Davis was a Camp Douglas visitor on Sunday. She went down in the Wausau special.

Mrs. Chas. Bodden returned home on Saturday evening from a visit of two weeks in the southern part of the state.

Mrs. Wm. Edgerton and two children of Chicago returned home on Saturday evening after a two weeks' visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. Winters.

John Kane was a Grand Rapids visitor one day last week.

The rural telephone line is progressing here and every day some new family is added to the list.

There was at least 50 automobiles parked through here on Sunday on their way to Camp Douglas.

PROVER ROAD

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Young and family spent Sunday evening at the Peter Perken home.

Mr. and Mrs. George Richard of Hiron spent Sunday at the John Wal for home.

Mrs. Edith Rehnman of Grand Rapids is visiting relatives and friends in this neighborhood this week.

Quite a number from here attended the Eagles' convention in Grand Rapids Thursday.

Benite and Donalick are working at the Hiron mill now.

Mr. Alfred Benson, who has been employed at the Hiron mill for some time, has resigned his position.

KEELICK

There was a large crowd at the W. H. Witt home last Sunday, the gathering being in honor of Edith and Leonard Witt's confirmation.

Mrs. Edith Witt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Witt, was confirmed at St. Paul's church last Sunday.

Julia Rathke, who has been visiting at Milwaukee during the past month, returned home last Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Schaubel departed recently for Chicago, where Mr. Schaubel will undergo an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. and Mrs. Marion Thompson entertained his sister the past week.

Mrs. Anna Buss, who attended the sawed feet at Merrill, returned home on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Holmes Volcott and family of Canada are visiting at Volcott's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Warren.

Edna Young went to Almond last week where he will visit relatives.

Mrs. August Buss is entertaining her mother, Mrs. Gash of Seneca Corners, this week.

The oldest son of Simon Worlund, chairman of the town of Siget, was killed by one of his father's horses on Wednesday and the bones in his hand broken.

Mrs. M. N. Weeks and two daughters returned Saturday from Milwaukee, where they had been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Laird Warner.

Even the men in Mexico do not have equal suffrage.

Detest all war business from the country's exports and the balance is still greater than any volume of business under the Payne-Adrich tariff.

The month of May, 1916, produced a greater volume of wage increases than any preceding 12 months of American history.

As a matter of fact the wage of prosperity, Republican spell-binders will make little progress in trying to stampede American workmen into voting a return to Republican conditions.

Before Mother sends Father out in the back yard to beat the rugs, she tells him that he needn't mind flitting with that snippy girl up the street. Then she knows that the rugs will get a good pounding.

As a matter of fact the sins of a large city haven't anything on a country village—if the truth were known.

COAL AND WOOD

The Best Grades at Reasonable Prices.

CALL US UP AT Phone 416 or 5

BOSSERT BROTHERS

WOOD AND COAL YARDS

Who Defended the Works?

By F. A. MITCHEL

When the Germans were besieging Paris in 1871 one part of the force came to the very outskirts of the city and encountered a portion of the defenses, something like a revolutionary barricade blocking a street. There was only room for a single company, and its captain before making an attack stood off and, making a pair of binoculars, examined the works.

They were composed of paving stones, planks of timber and such other articles as had been brought together for an improvised fortification. But the captain could not see a single man on the parapet. This he did not like. There was the look of a trap about it. If he moved his troops forward he must do so over a distance of some 500 or 600 yards between two walls not thirty feet apart and straight as an arrow. He could not deploy his men by the flank, and as for scattering along the street they would be one behind another, and a shot would bring down every man in line.

Moreover, the captain noticed a dark spot in the works, and indicated that a single stone had been rolled in to the very center of the fortification. He assumed at once that the aperture was for the muzzle of a cannon, which would sweep the street, doubtless, with the scattering projectiles of the period. That meant that before a force of eighty men—the number under the captain's command—could reach the barricade a large proportion of them would be killed or wounded.

The captain called his first lieutenant, handed him his glass, directed him to take a look at the breastworks and then asked him what he thought about an attempt to carry them. The lieutenant examined the works, then, lowering his glass, remarked:

"What are the orders, captain?"

"The orders are to move forward."

"Then we must move forward, but those who live will have moved backward."

The captain's only response was an order to advance.

Shoulder to shoulder, the men marched on, for as they advanced they could not retreat—fill about a third of the distance had been traversed. Then a puff of smoke issued from the dark spot in the center of the works, and a storm of missiles broke upon the advancing line of Germans. A third of the company fell, and another dozen lay wounded on the rear.

The rest pressed on, but a few minutes were lost in reforming, or, rather, closing, the gaps that had been made. With steady step they marched till they had covered half the distance between their starting point and the fort. There was light where the dark spot had been, and they knew that the piece had been retired to be reloaded. This gave them courage. It was an old fashioned muzzle loader, and time must be spent after every discharge in reloading. The captain gave the order to double quick, but before they had covered a dozen yards there came another hailstorm, and another twenty men were out of the fight.

This was terrible slaughter, and the force recoiled. Some stood ready to retreat, but others started back. The second lieutenant stood in rear and, striking some of the fugitives with his sword, drove them back toward the enemy. The captain was among the wounded men in a pool of his own blood. The first lieutenant cried at the top of his voice "Forward, men!" and started at the head of some thirty soldiers to make the rest of the distance and storm the fort, though the move was now a forlorn hope, for he expected that on reaching it he would find it defended by the same number of those who were making the attack.

When within fifty yards of the barricade there came another storm of missiles. Half the Germans were laid on the stones of the street, while the other half broke and fled. The lieutenant called to them to halt. They refused to follow, and the fight turned and ran forward to the fort, expecting every moment to be shot down. He reached the barricade and, with a pistol in one hand, his sword in the other, climbed to the summit. There he stood, bewildered by the sight that met his view.

Not a man was behind the stones. The man which the recoil from the last shot had driven backward a few feet was there, a thin film of smoke issuing from its vent. Leaping against it was a girl about twenty years old. She looked up at the lieutenant as though expecting instant death. Involuntarily he uncovered.

"Idiotism!" he stammered in broken French, "where are the men who have been defending this barricade?"

"I have been defending this barricade, monsieur," was the reply.

"You alone?"

"—Alone. Through a blunder the force failed to have held this work was ordered to follow me."

"Meln Gott! This whole company been driven back by a—girl?"

At this moment a company of French soldiers came around a corner at double quick. The lieutenant succeeded in making good a retreat, heading elvans behind him.

"Five minutes!"

Having found his commander he led them again to the attack and finally captured the barricade. He looked for the girl who had defended it alone, but she was not there.

SARATOGA

Mr. and Mrs. A. Thord and son, Marvin, of Chicago are visiting at the Pauline Hansen home. Mrs. Thord and Mrs. Hansen are sisters.

Helen Peterson of Almond visited a few days with her father, J. P. Peterson.

Johnny Peterson spent the past week at Rudolph.

Little Emma Lundberg spent last week at Mrs. Engdahl home in South Saratoga.

The Union Sunday School held their annual picnic at Ross Lake June 24th.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dewey and son attended the children's day program at the Union Church last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Knutson spent Sunday at Nekosia visiting at the Walter Tesser home.

Walter Peterson of Grand Rapids visited with home folks Sunday.

The effort to raise the issue of Americanism against Woodrow Wilson is the most transparent piece of political bunco that has been attempted in a generation.

RUDOLPH.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Haumschied departed for Jefferson Friday night on the late train on account of hearing of the death of Mrs. Haumschied's brother, Jose Zimmerman. Mr. Haumschied returned Tuesday evening, while Mrs. Haumschied intends staying a couple of days more.

A pleasant party was held at the home of Adam Zimmerman Sunday evening and a very pleasant time was had by those present.

Rev. Fr. Reading of your city visited Rev. Fr. Van Sever Thursday.

Prof. F. Chiland, Arthur and Fred Piltz, Dahlia Joosten, Alvora Jensen, Gladys Ratelle, Maud Baughman, Eleanor Juneau, Mrs. Wm. Piltz, were in your city Wednesday attending the graduation exercises at the Training School. Arthur and Fred Piltz and Eleanor Juneau got diplomas.

Mr. and Mrs. Merritt Denniston are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby boy born Thursday.

Mrs. Harold Clark and two children visited her father from Tuesday until Saturday.

School in district No. 1 closed Saturday with a picnic in the school house. On account of the rain it could not be held in the grove. There was a large crowd. A very nice entertainment was rendered by the school children, after which the older folks sat down to tables laden with good things to eat, and the little ones were nicely served on plates. All enjoyed a good time. Miss Larson left for her home in Siget, Miss Hunt to her home in your city and Mr. Chillard left Monday for his home in Scandinavia.

Jack Kujawa arrived home Monday evening to spend the summer with his parents, after attending college in Prairie du Chien this term.

A large number of our population attended the circus in your city Monday.

Martin Joosten made a business trip to Little Chute.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Sharkey of your city spent Sunday evening with the former's parents. They came with an auto.

Miss Liza Rayome made 55 yards of carpet for Mrs. Thillie Shaddock recently.

Mr. Frank Russell and family of Park Falls arrived Tuesday evening for a visit with his sister, Mrs. K. J. Mearseau. They made the trip with their auto. They left Saturday morning, taking Miss Elizabeth Burns with them. They arrived home safely Saturday evening.

Mrs. Elizabeth Burns of Stevens Point came down Wednesday noon for a visit with her aunt, Mrs. K. J. Mearseau.

Mrs. Lizzie Baker and grandsons, Royal and Vilas Baker, of your city, spent Sunday at the Nick Ratelle home in Almond.

Mr. and Mrs. Len Schneider and Gladys Ratelle visited from Thursday noon till Friday morning with Grandma Baker.

Mr. and Mrs. Len Schneider expect to move to Hiron, where Len is working in the mill.

Mr. and Mrs. Bat Sharkey visited from Wednesday noon till Thursday evening in your city.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Sharkey and children arrived Thursday evening from Green Bay.

Mr. Frank Russell and family, K. J. Mearseau and Elizabeth Burns autored to your city Thursday to see the Haggs' party.

Our Blacksmith, Otto Herman, goes riding now with an auto.

Carl Grunewald got the set of dishes at Coenen's Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Fisher and family of Hiron spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Evelyn Crofteau.

Isadore Livernash and family of Wausau spent Sunday at the Frank Scheffert home.

Mrs. Maude Robbins was a Grand Rapids visitor Sunday.

Evelyn Fisher of Hiron went home Thursday after visiting her Grandma Crofteau.

Among those who autored to your city Thursday to see the Eagles, paraded were: Dr. Jackson and family, Mr. and Mrs. F. Root, Florence Haumschied, Barney Morgan, Emil Haumschied and wife and Fred Piltz and wife.

Work is in progress to level up the school grounds.

Mrs. Frank Root entertained her mother, Mrs. Hubing, her aunt and her cousin from Neillsville from Thursday noon until Friday.

Gladys Ratelle tended telephone the past week for Pearl Clark.

The Waste Drainage Company dug a big ditch through the low land for Robert Pelster, Leon Baughman and Fred Locher. They will now move onto Oliver Akey's farm, where they will dig.

Mr. John Wilkins will entertain the West Side Ladies Aid Wednesday afternoon.

Albin Kujawa left Friday night to spend some time in North Dakota.

Chas. Margeson and daughter Bessie spent Sunday with the Harold Clark family.

Lee Akey has returned home after several months' work in a mine in Michigan.

Mrs. John Granger returned to her home in Siget town (Tuesday) after caring for her daughter, Mrs. Merritt Denniston.

Daggy Jensen is helping Mrs. Merritt Denniston this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jensen and son Alvin and Valde will leave Wednesday evening for Merrill to visit until after the Fourth.

Mr. and Mrs. Hougou of North Dakota, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Sarah Edstrom, Mr. Anderson of Merrill, and others will be in town from Wednesday until Friday at the Charles Jensen home.

Mr. and Mrs. Hougou autored from North Dakota to Merrill to visit her father, Mr. Anderson.

Wood County Court—In Probate. In the Matter of the Estate of Minnie Gansch, Deceased.

On reading and filing the application of Adolph Gansch, executor of the will of Minnie Gansch, representing among other things that he has fully administered the said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing his account of administration, and that the residue of the said estate be assigned to such persons as are by law entitled to the same;

IT IS ORDERED, That said application be heard before this court, at regular term thereof to be held at the probate office of the city of Grand Rapids, on the 5th day of September, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That notice of the time and place of examining and allowing said account and of assigning the residue of said estate, be given to all persons interested, by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks, in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper published in said county, before the day fixed for said hearing.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1916.

By the court, W. J. Conway, County Judge.

Chas. E. Briere, Attorney for the Estate.

1tpd

The Children.

A Phantom Train?

By WILLIAM CHANDLER

John Phillips, a farmer's boy, was fishing one summer afternoon in a punt on the river. He was anchored about a mile below an old railroad bridge that years before had given way under a train, precipitating both engine and cars into the stream. After the accident the bridge had been repaired, but the crossing of the river had been changed to a point further upstream, and the lower bridge had not been since used.

This accident was the one great event in the history of the region in which it occurred. At the time of its occurrence every one had been greatly shocked. Since then whenever persons living near the bridge found conversation lagging they invariably fell back upon the great catastrophe for a topic.

Johnny had heard it reported that a phantom train had at different times been seen to enter upon the bridge and tumble in the water. He had never met any one who had seen one of these ghostly performances, but so many persons believed in them that Johnny had come to believe in them himself.

Johnny was sitting quietly in his punt, waiting for a bite and thinking about the railroad accident, the phantom train and all that, when he heard the choo choo of a starting train some distance back from the river. He was surprised, for since the accident not only the crossing, but the part of the road leading to and from it had been abandoned. The puff came nearer and nearer together, and presently Johnny realized that a train was near the brink of the river.

Then suddenly Johnny's blood ran cold. A locomotive emerged from behind a clump of trees and started across the bridge. The boy knew that the bridge had not been completely repaired and had heard that no train could cross it without breaking it down. The locomotive with two cars reached the center, then to Johnny's horror careened, and with a crash went down into the water, dragging the cars with it.

The sight was a terrible shock to the young farmer. He expected to hear shrieks and cries for help, but after the noise caused by the fall all was still. John believed that he was near enough to hear cries and wondered. Then it occurred to him that he had seen the phantom train. And yet so real was it that he could not help but believe in this explanation. He had heard the puffs, had seen the train emerge from behind the trees and had seen and heard the crash. He could not realize anything ghostly about it. And yet, what else could it be than the ghost train of which he had heard?

Johnny as soon as he had recovered something of his quantity pulled up stream. To do this he was obliged to turn his back to the wreck. He had made about three-quarters of the distance when a board passed him to which a girl clung. She did not seem frightened, but when Johnny pulled up beside her and helped her into his boat she was evidently quite satisfied with the transfer.

"See here!" said John excitedly. "Was that train a real train or a ghost train?"

Instead of replying she looked at Johnny and laughed.

"Great Scott!" exclaimed the boy, "how could you laugh at such a terrible thing. Did you go down with that train without getting hurt?"

An idea seemed to strike the girl and knitting her brows and assuming a serious expression she said, affecting a spiritual tone:

"I am the spirit of one who years ago went down with the train that crashed into the river from that bridge."

John dropped his oars and shuddered. "Take up your oars. Carry me to yonder bank that from there I may go back to my resting place in the cemetery."

If ever there was a puzzled youth it was John Phillips. This girl, who, by the by, was very pretty, was the ghost nearest like flesh and blood he had ever dreamed of. Her clothes were saturated with water, and though the day was not cold, the air on her wet garments chilled her. She began to shiver.

Ghosts are not usually affected by earthly conditions, and John wondered. He took off his coat and handed it to her. She wrapped it about her and gave the donor a smile of thanks.

"See here!" cried Johnny. "Either there's some queer about all this or my head's gone wrong. I'm sure I'm not dreaming. Come, tell me what it all means."

"The girl burst into a laugh. "Pull for that shore," she said, pointing. "I wish to get on some dry clothes."

Johnny pulled for the shore, and the girl gave him the desired explanation. A picture play had been written, the climax of which was a train going down a bridge, a broken bridge. A real train had been sent on the bridge and tumbled into the water. Then boats carried a picture play company to the wreck, and they were photographed struggling in the cars and in the water. The girl Johnny picked up was one of the company whom the current had carried down the river.

Johnny pulled to the shore and, mounting the bank, got a view of persons who had been photographed in the water. Later, when he saw the picture play, just passing out of sight on her board.

MARKET REPORT.

Hens 15 1/2
Beef 6-6 1/2
Pork 12 1/2-13
Vaal 12 1/2-13
Pork, dressed 12
Hay, timothy \$18-20
Rye 90
Oats 38
Patent flour 64
Eggs, fresh 20
Rye flour 6.00
Butter 22-25

PARTICULARS

—The 19th Century demands high class salesmanship; the old time fogey is a thing of the past. Hamamel, the auctioneer, does it right. Terms reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. See me or phone 388. 11*

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank the neighbors and friends for the aid and sympathy for the many kind acts during the illness and death of our mother, Mrs. E. Letowich; also for the floral offerings.

1tpd

The Children.

PREPARE FOR THE FOURTH

Everyone in Grand Rapids and vicinity will want to celebrate the Glorious Fourth of July this year, and whether you celebrate at home or somewhere else, there are many things you will need, so we have prepared a list of

Specials for Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday. Our store will be closed all day Tuesday, July 4th.

Dry Goods Dept.

\$1.00 PRINCESS SLIPS 69c—Ladies' and Misses' Princess Slips of nice materials, well made, \$1.00 values. Special sale price 69c
\$1.50 AND \$2.00 PRINCESS SLIPS 98c—Better qualities in Ladies and Misses' Princess Slips, \$1.50 and \$2.00 values. Special Sale Price, each 98c
ONE LOT ALLOVER EMBROIDERIES, 24 in. wide. Regular price from 35c to \$2.00 per yard. Sale price at Half Price.
ONE ASSORTMENT LADIES' 10c INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS. Special sale price, each 7c
\$1.25 PARASOLS 98c—Ladies' Parasols in a nice assortment of colors—\$1.25 values. Sale price, each 98c
\$2 HANDBAGS 98c—This fine lot of Ladies' German Silver Mesh Handbags marked to sell at \$2.00, will be sold while they last at, each 88c
ONE LOT LADIES' FANCY NECKWEAR—Colors, white and black and white. Formerly sold at 50c, special sale price 18c
ONE NIGHT GOWNS 39c—Ladies' Royal Society Night Gowns. Regular price 50c, special sale price, each 39c
\$1.50 DRESSES 98c—Children's Royal Society blue Katrine Dresses and White Pique Coats, \$1.25 and \$1.50 values. Sale price 98c
10c CHILDREN'S SOX 10c—Children's White Sox with pink and blue tops, sizes 5 to 8. Regular price 15c, sale price, per pair 10c
\$1.00 LADIES' UNION SUITS 78c—Ladies silk lisle Union Suits, low neck, no sleeve, lace knee, all sizes, \$1.00 values. Special, each 78c
10c LADIES GAUZE VESTS 10c—Good quality Ladies' Gauze Vests. Regular price 10c, special sale price, each 10c
95c WHITE GOODS 59c—Embroidered Swiss White Waists, pretty patterns, values up to 90c. Special sale price, per yard 59c
12 1/2c Floral Lawns 7 1/2c—This lot of wash goods consists of 27-inch Floral Lawns that sold regularly at 10c and 12 1/2c per yard. Special sale price, per yard 7 1/2c
75c KATINE 39c—Pretty patterns in plaid Katine in different colors. This material will make pretty sport shirts or children's dresses. Regular price 75c, special sale price, per yard 39c
25c INFANTS' HOSE 18c—Infants' Tan Fibre Silk Hose, sizes 4 to 6 1/2. Regular price 25c, sale price, each 18c
25c Misses' HOSE 19c—Misses Tan Lisle Hose, sizes 7 1/2 to 9 1/2. Regular price 25c, special sale price, pair 19c
15c LADIES' HOSE 10c—Ladies' Tan Cotton Hose, sizes 8 1/2 to 10, values to 15c. Special Sale price, per pair 10c
50c FIBER SILK HOSE 29c—Ladies' Tan Fiber and Silk Hose, 50c values. Special sale price, per pair 29c
50c Veilings 25c—A nice assortment of shaded veilings in different colors. Regular price 50c, sale price 25c
Embroidered Insertions Half Price—A nice lot of embroidered insertions, widths 2 in. to 5 in., prices ranging from 19c to \$1.00 per yard. Sale price at half regular prices.
12 1/2c Gingham 10c—Our regular 12 1/2c grade of Lucile Dress Gingham in the newest patterns. Special price per yard 10c
15c Serpentine Crepe 11c—This Serpentine Crepe is regularly sold at 15c. A nice assortment of patterns in lengths ranging from 3 to 9 yards. Special price per yard 11c
25c Dress and Tissue Gingham 19c—New Spring and Summer Patterns marked to sell at 25c. Sale price per yard 19c

Men's Department

ANY \$1.00 DRESS SHIRT, banded or with collar attached. Special for this sale, each 79c
ANY \$1.50 DRESS SHIRT, banded or with collar attached. Special for this sale, each \$1.19
\$1.00 INGERSOLL WATCH free with every man's or young man's suit sold Thursday, Friday, Saturday or Monday.
BASEBALL FREE with every Boy's Norfolk suit sold Thursday, Friday, Saturday or Monday.
MEN'S \$1 WORK SOCKS 7c—During this sale we will offer our regular 10c work socks at, per pair 7c
50c MEN'S UNION SUITS 39c—Men's Balbriggan Ribbed Union Suits, Summer weight, good serviceable garments. Regular price 50c, special sale price, each 39c

Carpet Department

REGULAR 25c CURTAIN NETS. Special for this sale, per yard 19c
REGULAR 30c CURTAIN NETS. Special for this sale, per yard 22c
COLORED CARPET WARP. Special for this sale only, per pound 33c
6X6 FT. BAMBOO PORCH SHADES. Special at, each 98c
6X6 FT. BAMBOO PORCH SHADES. Special at, each \$1.48
\$1.50 BODY BRUSSELS CARPET. Special for this sale, per yard \$1.25
\$1.50 WILTON VELVET CARPET. Special for this sale, per yard \$1.15

Shoe Department

LOT 1—Women's Patent Leather Pumps with dull leather trimmings, plain toe, flexible sole and leather Louis XV heels.

Also same style in dull leather with patent leather trimming—a beautiful new \$3.00 Summer style, in all sizes. For this sale only \$2.35
LOT 2—Women's Dull Kid 2 Button Strap Pumps, turn soles, plain toe, leather Louis XV heels; small ornament. Same style also in patent leather. All sizes, and a good one at \$3.50 a pair. For this sale only \$2.65
LOT 3—Men's Black Gun Metal Oxfords, Blucher cut, medium toe and heel; all sizes; a good value at \$3.00. For this sale only \$2.25
LOT 4—Misses and Children's Kid 1 Strap